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Established 1887

Arias Praises Franco Rule 70,000 Rail Workers Are Drafted by Spain

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The government put about 70,000 rail workers under military rule today after one of Spain's biggest strike waves in 40 years began to disrupt train service.

With 55,000 postal employees already under military rule, more than 120,000 persons in public services are now under army orders and subject to court-martial for refusing to work. The threat of the same treatment hung over 4,000 Madrid subway workers after negotiations broke down with the private subway company.

The subway workers struck "two weeks ago and army personnel took over the trains until the regular staff agreed to return to work. Since then virtually unprecedented agitation has spread through Madrid factories, banks, insurance companies and the building trades in protest against restrictions on wage increases as well as on freedom of speech, association and labor organization.

ing places have often resorted to churches without objection from the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

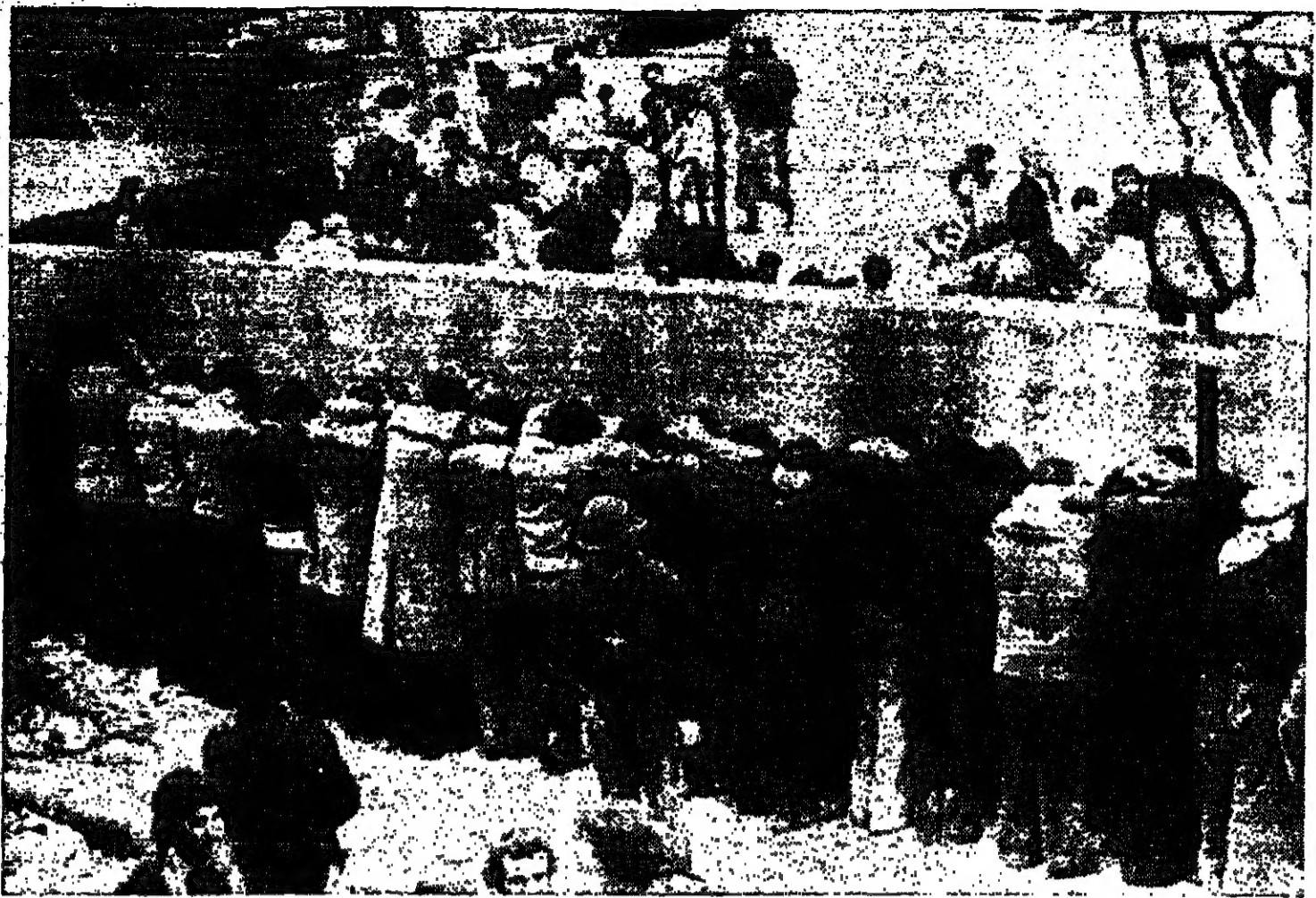
There was a slight trend back to work today in some plants in the Madrid suburbs of Getafe and Villaverde. But when the Chrysler plant, employing 15,000 persons, reopened in Villaverde, only a small part of the first shift appeared. It quickly abandoned the plant because of hostility from plant pickets. The police broke up several concentrations of workers in the area.

Arrested Workers

Strike leaders were demanding the release of several workers who had been arrested and reinstatement of others who had been dismissed as conditions to

resume work. About 1,500 Chrysler workers gathered at the Palace of Justice to support three Chrysler employees arrested last week during a police raid on a meeting attended by 145 strike leaders.

The arrest of persons considered influential in the strike movement was also part of government tactics. Most of the strike leaders, who had been initially accused of fomenting a general strike in Madrid, have been released with, thus far, no formal charges placed against any of them. Similarly 55 lawyers, other professionals, people and their wives, attending a gathering in a home, were taken early yesterday morning to police headquarters, but released early today.



UP AGAINST WALL—Left-wing prisoners line up with hands on heads in Karantina, on northern edge of Beirut, while right-wing Christian militiaman (wearing cross and helmet) stands guard after district was overrun.

Lebanon Announces Its 24th Cease-Fire

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Jan. 19.—Another Lebanese cease-fire was announced tonight and a military spokesman said that if it holds Moslem Premier Rashid Karami might reconsider his resignation. Moslem-Christian fighting left 119 persons dead across the country during the day.

A presidential palace source said the latest truce was arranged after Christian President Shihab al-Farid talked by phone with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The informant said Mr. Assad gave assurances that he would persuade the Palestinians and their Moslem allies to observe it and that Mr. Farid undertook

Karami May Reconsider Quitting If Truce Holds; 119 Die in a Day

to get the Christians to do the same.

But hours after the newest cease-fire was scheduled to take effect, a police spokesman said: "Fighting did not cease for a single minute in any of the places where it has been raging throughout the country."

Before the truce was announced, Moslem preachers called for all-out Holy War against Christians. But the country's chief Moslem religious leader, the Grand Mufti, denied there had been any official call for such a war.

The new cease-fire—the 24th in nine months—was announced only 48 hours after an abortive truce timed for 2 a.m. yesterday.

It collapsed almost immediately when rightist Phalangist gunmen launched a successful offensive to wipe out Palestinian commando and leftist forces in Beirut's Karantina district. Isolated pockets of resistance were still being mopped up in Karantina tonight.

It was this breach of the cease-fire, coupled with Friday's air force strike on leftist forces near Beirut airport, that prompted Mr. Karami to resign last night.

Earlier today, Moslem leftists and Palestinian forces launched rocket and mortar attacks on Christian positions in central Beirut, in the hotel sector and in the eastern suburbs.

Heavy battles raged across the countryside with renewed clashes reported north of the Bekaa Valley between Tripoli and the Syrian border and south around the besieged Christian city of Zahlé, 25 miles from Beirut.

Heavy fighting was reported around Zahlé between Palestinians and leftists and army troops charged with policing the earlier cease-fire in the Christian city of 25,000.

Communications with the east were cut. Reliable official sources also said that a "large force of armed

and Palestinian sources have said that it might be used in the latest offensive.

Waldheim Issues Appeal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed yesterday for a halt to the war and warned that the fighting could lead to "disastrous developments" in the Middle East as a whole.

His warning was seen here as reflecting mounting concern that Syria and Israel could intervene.

Israel States Position

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Israel will have to take defensive measures if the Syrian Army (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Two States Drawn Up Vietnamese to Vote in April To Establish Joint Assembly

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (AP)—North and South Vietnamese will go to the polls April 25 to elect a joint National Assembly for their reunified country, Saigon radio announced today.

The broadcast said the election date, five days before the anniversary of last year's takeover of South Vietnam by Communist troops, was approved by the Consultative Conference on Reunification and endorsed by other government groups in Saigon and Hanoi.

Previous broadcasts have said North and South would merge soon.

In the last year, the Communists have moved steadily to integrate the two parts, which were divided by the 1954 Geneva accord ending the French-Indochina war. Northerners have taken many positions in South Vietnamese government ministries.

Radio Hanoi and Radio Saigon have said the joint assembly would set up a government to run

the day-to-day affairs of the country and set policy, subject to nominal approval of the assembly.

The assembly will also be charged with devising a new name for the reunified country and approving a flag design.

Radio Saigon reported that authorities on Friday had ordered a general census of South Vietnam to facilitate balloting. It listed two states of 11 nobles to represent the North and South.

For North Vietnam:

Truong Chinh, member of the North Vietnamese Communist party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Van Hoa, member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Standing Committee; Kuan Thuy, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Nguyen Xien, secretary-general of the Socialist party and vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Tran Dang Khoa, deputy secretary-general of the Democratic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

MADRID EXCHANGE—King Juan Carlos and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro pause to talk outside a special hall where new members of Council of the Realm were sworn in.

Excluding 3d Faction, FNLA

African Nations Said to Seek MPLA-UNITA Pact in Angola

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 19 (AP)—Several African states are holding secret talks aimed at peaceful compromise between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), one of its rivals in Angola's civil war, according to sources here.

These sources said that the talks, under way in several black African capitals, are aimed at a merger of the movements, which are fighting each other in central Angola, but would exclude UNITA's retreating ally in the north, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

The MPLA is supported by the Soviet Union and backed by an estimated 10,000 Cuban troops. UNITA draws support from the United States, South Africa and Zambia. The FNLA, also supplied with U.S. arms, has the backing of Zaire.

There is little optimism here that the reported peace effort will succeed but observers see no other possible way to end the civil war, which erupted several months before the former Portuguese colony gained independence in November. An Organization of African Unity conference aimed at settling the war ended in a deadlock earlier this month.

Zambia, which has proposed a government of national unity among all three movements, is believed to be involved in the reported peace effort but the sources did not name other countries involved. They also said there had been no commitments from either of the Angolan groups on any peace moves.

Other African states such as Tanzania and Mozambique, which have declared support for the MPLA, are thought to be willing to sit back and watch what success such an approach has. If it succeeds, they would agree to support it, the sources said.

UNITA has a greater ideological affinity with the FNLA than with the MPLA, its ally of convenience.

The first of many peace pacts among the three nationalist movements took place between the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, and the MPLA leader, Agostinho Neto, 13 months ago. Only

Workers Turn To Japanese to Save U.K. Plant

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Workers at Thorn Electrical's television-tube plant at Skelmersdale, Lancashire, which is due to close within the next few days, today appealed to the Japanese to take it over.

Union leaders have sent a telegram to Tadeo Kato, Japan's ambassador here, asking him if any Japanese manufacturer would be interested in the five-year-old plant.

It was the importation of cheaper Japanese tubes that was held largely responsible for the plant's problems. The closure will put 1,400 people out of work.

Charles Ruddock, a union official, said, "We could not blame the Japanese themselves. We could roll out the red carpet to them if they would come and save our jobs."

Iran May Reduce Budget as Oil Output Declines

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (AP)—Iran's national budget for this year will probably have to be revised downward if the Western oil consortium's trend of reducing oil production at Iranian oil fields does not stop, a Cabinet minister was quoted as saying today.

The statement, by Minister of State for Budget and Plan Organization Abdol-Majid Masfili, appeared in the ruling party newspaper, Keshavarz. The paper said that the minister did not specify the extent to which the revised \$4.5-billion budget would be revised.

Last year's national budget was \$3.7 billion.

Last week, the Shah of Iran officially disclosed that the consortium's daily oil production last year had been lowered by 100,000 barrels a day from the scheduled rate of 6.5 million barrels a day.

Consentment officials explained that world recession, energy-saving measures as well as a mild winter were responsible for a drop in world demand and the resulting lowering of production. This has sharply cut the nation's revenue from oil exports.

Trudeau Says 'It Isn't Working Well'

Canada Debates the Free Enterprise System

By Edward Cowan

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Double-digit inflation, Canada's first peacetime wage-price controls, public-service strikes and remarks by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau have ignited an anxious debate among Canadians about the future of the "free enterprise system" and whether the central government should wield more power over the economy.

The backdrop problem is one that troubles both Canada and the United States: how to combat inflation without causing unemployment to soar. Canada began in October an experiment with wage-price controls patterned after but less comprehensive than the controls tried by Washington in 1971-74.

The controls are expected to bring down soaring wage demands, especially by public-service unions, and help shrink last year's 10-per-cent rate of inflation, although perhaps only to 8 per cent in 1976, according to economic officials.

The experiment is to be for up

to three years, but already Mr. Trudeau has warned that industries that fail to inhibit their appetites for higher wages and prices may be controlled longer.

In broad philosophical language he has told Canada in recent television interviews that "the free enterprise system isn't working well." He has asserted a need "to develop new values and even change our institutions."

Government officials have discussed with labor and business largely behind closed doors, how to modify Canada's collective bargaining patterns to make them less fragmented. Similarly, there has been talk of engaging labor and business in an annual "inflation planning" exercise that would involve economic forecasting and, presumably, a heightened sense on all sides of the relationship between economic decisions and the national good.

Labor, business and many citizens have been upset by these suggestions of sweeping change. Some of Mr. Trudeau's senior associates in the Liberal party believe he was maladroit in raising

troublesome questions he was not prepared to answer. Also, some economic specialists have left the government essentially because of differences with Mr. Trudeau.

The major issue emerging is whether the best remedy for inflation is a permanent transfer to government of more power over wage and price setting, at least by big companies and big unions.

"Who can control them?" Mr. Trudeau asked rhetorically in one interview. "The government. It's going to take a larger role in running institutions, as we're doing now with our anti-inflation controls but as we'll be presumably doing even after the controls are ended."

The Prime Minister also said the extent of government involvement would depend on whether Canadians gave up their "old ways," by which he meant too much acquisitiveness, including aggressive wage demands, and too little "self-discipline" and "sharing."

These comments and others

have rekindled old charges that Mr. Trudeau, Prime Minister now for nearly eight years and showing no signs of retiring, seeks to expand the powers of government.

"There is no master plan in my mind or in some little elite group in the Prime Minister's office," he protested in an interview in which he also said: "The state is important. The government is important. It means there is going to be not less authority in our lives but perhaps more."

Charges that Mr. Trudeau is authoritarian have reverberated before, notably when he used emergency powers and soldiers in 1970 after two Quebec kidnappings by separatist terrorists.

Senior officials and associates of the Prime Minister, such as Jean-Luc Pepin, chairman of the Anti-Inflation Board, insist that Mr. Trudeau is not power hungry. They say he has sought to strengthen the powers of the provinces and was virtually the last minister in the Liberal government to accept controls.

To calm furor and try to stop



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

the erosion of business support for controls, Mr. Trudeau was to seek to clarify his ideas in a speech today.

Big labor, opposed to controls from the beginning, feels that its position has been validated by the Prime Minister's own statements.

In 1975, Canada's economy turned in its weakest performance in 21 years—no growth (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

During Kissinger's Moscow Visit

Russia Reportedly Expecting Progress on SALT-2 Accord

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union expects to show "substantial progress" toward a SALT-2 agreement in talks this week with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Brezhnev may propose a joint document affirming what has already been achieved over the past year of negotiations, even if a compromise cannot be struck on the principal outstanding issues—the role of the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber in the pact.

Exactly how such an interim accord would be handled and how significant a step it would represent is not clear. But the point, Soviet sources said, is that Moscow is anxious for the talks to demonstrate that progress is being made on the crucial strategic arms question, according to the positive as much as possible.

Recent strains in U.S.-Soviet relations—particularly over the civil war in Angola—the Kremlin evidently still wants a new and important development in superpower ties to take into next month's 25th Communist party congress.

And SALT, it is emphasized here, provides the only remaining opportunity for such an accomplishment.

Mr. Kissinger will arrive in Moscow (which is experiencing the coldest winter in recent years)

tomorrow night. The U.S. Embassy said the talks are not expected to start until Wednesday morning and Mr. Kissinger is due to depart at noon Friday—leaving only two days for the bargaining.

Moscow's interest in making headway on SALT was underscored in the only public comment so far on prospects for the talks. Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said yesterday that the Soviet Union is "trimming with determination to do everything in its power to insure that a SALT accord is reached."

Checking the strategic arms race, said Pravda, is the "weightiest touchstone" of the U.S.-Soviet pursuit of détente.

Clearly, the main objective for the negotiations is to reach agreement on all the remaining items in the SALT package, according to Russians who were briefed by officials from the party's Central Committee.

But if that proves impossible, they said, the Kremlin wants some form of joint statement to emerge stressing those areas where progress has been made.

Kissinger Sees Ford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Mr. Kissinger met with President Ford today for final strategy talks before leaving for Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Ford and Vice-President Rockefeller at a White House National Security Council meeting 12 hours before his scheduled departure.

Russians Deny a Research Ship At Hamburg Spies on NATO Talks

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 (AP).—A Soviet research vessel, bristling with antennas, tied up here over the weekend and the Soviet consul called a news conference today in an attempt to squelch rumors that its mission was to spy on a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

The consul, Vasili Fyodorov, said at a shipboard news conference, "You can inspect every antenna separately and check out the ship from top to bottom." He summoned reporters after Hamburg newspapers speculated that the "mystery ship" Mussou came to eavesdrop on the nuclear meeting, which begins Wednesday and is to be attended by U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, among others.

A West German military spokesman had earlier fueled the rumors by telling newsmen that NATO and other authorities were keeping a watchful eye on the Mussou, anchored 10 miles from the site of the nuclear session.

The Mussou's master, Capt. Vladimir Golyak, said that the Odessa-based ship had been investigating the effects of oil pollution on marine life off the Canary Islands before putting in at Hamburg.

He said that his crew had been amazed by newspaper speculation on the ship's mission, which he said had come like "a slap in the face."

Hamburg port officials also discounted the rumors, saying that they expected the Mussou to leave late tomorrow on the eve of the NATO conference.

Canada Debates Free Enterprise System

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in output of goods and services and a 10-per-cent rate of inflation. At 7.3 per cent, the national unemployment rate is high, but a full point lower than in the United States, where the recession was more severe.

Business and labor leaders and senior government officials are worried about rising social tensions, the prospect of bitter labor unrest in 1976 and rising costs, which are expected to hurt Canadian exports to the United States in 1976-77. They are worried also about the future of free collective bargaining in this country.

"We have taken a position of opposition to and noncooperation with the Anti-Inflation Board," says Joseph Morris, president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Spinola-CIA Talk Is Denied by U.S.

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy denied today that the CIA station chief for France or anyone else from the embassy ever met with the exiled Portuguese leader, Gen. Antonio de Spínola.

"No one from the embassy has ever met with Spínola," a spokesman said in reaction to a report in the leftist weekly Le Nouvel Observateur. The magazine said that Gen. Spínola, under the protection of the French counter-espionage service, has visited the CIA chief in France. The weekly named him as Eugene Burgstaller, an attaché who also carries the title of special assistant to the ambassador.

Asked about the outlook for strikes, rotating work stoppages and slowdowns in 1976, Mr. Morris replied guardedly, "I think that we're in for a lot of problems because of the Anti-Inflation Board."

Expansionism Blamed In his view, there was no need to impose controls. The root of Canada's inflation, Mr. Morris contends, was excessively expansionist fiscal and monetary policies.

In this he agrees with many conservative business executives and bankers. Indeed, sentiment may be growing to cut back on unemployment compensation, old-age pensions and other so-called "social welfare" outlays.

"We've set up social pressures you wouldn't believe, bitter hostility between classes," said Robert Macintosh, executive vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia. "The resentment against other people getting a step ahead is bad, really divisive."

There are other signs of malaise rooted in inflation. In the middle 1960s, Parliament gave federal employees the right to strike—postal workers and air-traffic controllers, for example. Provincial legislatures have permitted strikes by teachers, hospital workers, garbage collectors.

Wage Demands These public-sector workers, especially the postal employees and provincial and municipal unions, have been demanding contracts that would give them first-year increases of 30 to 35 per cent. Signs in September that this trend was intensifying were pivotal in the decision to impose controls, according to officials involved.

After a six-week autumn shutdown of the post office and a two-month teachers' strike that closed Toronto's high schools and has just been ended by special provincial legislation, Canada's public sector is in a state of high tension.

Amman Service for BA AMMAN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—British Airways will resume flights to Amman, an airline spokesman said today. The flights have been suspended since its 1967 Middle East war.

SALE Leather Suede Furs

3 Faubourg Saint-Henri (3rd floor), PARIS.



SOCIALIST MEETING—European Socialist leaders at conference after meeting in Eindhoven, Denmark. From left: German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

Party Leaders of 18 Nations End Meeting

Europe's Socialists Split on Communist Ties

By Bernard Weinraub

EINDHOVEN, Denmark, Jan. 19 (NYT).—European Socialist leaders concluded a two-day meeting today, sharply divided over political links with the Communists and uncertain about tactics to counter Communist influence in Italy and Portugal.

But Socialists from 18 nations made it clear that the economic gloom in Europe—and especially unemployment—showed few signs of lifting and was emerging as a major political issue.

"We meet at a time when unemployment is more severe than for a generation," Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain told the Socialists at a trade-union college in Eindhoven, 40 miles north of Copenhagen. "In the 10 industrial countries it now totals more than 14 million."

"In many countries unemployment is likely to continue to rise until well into 1976."

The issue of Socialist links to Communist parties served as the most emotional and potentially divisive item at the meeting, attended by an array of prominent political figures. These included Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany; François Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist party; Premier Olof Palme of Sweden; Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria; and the Socialist party leaders of Spain and Portugal, Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares.

Sources at the closed meeting said that Mr. Mitterrand was the firmest advocate of Socialist alliances with the Communists, while Mr. Schmidt was staunchly opposed. This was reflected at a news conference tonight attended

by the participants, which was called by the Danish Social Democratic party.

"I know some people contend that Communists cannot participate in establishing a healthy democracy," Mr. Mitterrand said. "Some say they have no concept of democracy. We do not believe this. We say we must first of all shape a union of workers, that is the important thing. It is a social and economic problem, a problem of class. You cannot ignore this."

Mr. Mitterrand said the Communists were too powerful to

ignore in nations such as France, Italy, Portugal, Finland and possibly Spain. "Our objective is to preserve and increase democratic freedom and rights," he said.

Mr. Schmidt said his views were "fundamentally different" from Mr. Mitterrand's. "We see no reason to engage in any kind of cooperation" with the Communists," he said, adding that Socialist links with Communists could endanger a nation's international commitments, such as membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Economic Community.

News Analysis

Spaniards Becoming Bolder In Opposition to Government

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Jan. 19 (NYT).—"We are not afraid anymore," a young worker said the other day in Getafe, one of Madrid's industrial centers that have been virtually paralyzed by strikes and lockouts.

The worker is not alone. In office a little over a month and still trying to formulate a program, Spain's first government of the post-Franco era is having to contend with a vast psychological change that has come over workers, journalists, politicians, priests, housewives and labor leaders. People are striking, marching, assembling, sounding off against the government and, in general, shedding the inhibitions fostered by 40 years of authoritarian rule.

The spirit of militancy has been so great as to surprise even such well-established leftist labor groups as the illegal worker commissions. Extreme leftist groups rivaling the Communists have come into prominence, notably in the Madrid subway strike last week, and have seen their influence spread.

The new boldness in Spain has so blurred the line between legality and illegality as to make it nonexistent in many cases. The result has been a clear gain for the left in general, and the Communist party in particular.

Leaders of illegal labor groups occupy headquarters of the official state-sponsored "sindicatos" or unions, and direct strikes from there. The official unions, in turn, pay fines imposed on strikers by another government authority such as a governor or police official.

Both the official unions and the illegal leftist labor groups have taken almost identical positions on economic and even political issues, such as that of amnesty.

Outside the labor field, people are also trying to pull the barriers down in advance of government action. Representatives of Spain's two major opposition

forces, all of whose components are illegal under present law, held an open press conference in one of Madrid's biggest hotels Wednesday and identified themselves.

Men stood in front of the assembled press and said they were Communists, Socialists and members of the labor party, a Marxist group that favors the dictatorship of the proletariat and thinks the Communists are too conservative.

ETA Interview An interview with two members of the Basque terrorist group, ETA, an organization more beyond the pale than any other in Spain because of its violence, appeared last week in Spain's most popular news magazine, Cambio 16.

With a new toughness, workers say they will resist lockouts, dismissals, fines and jailings, characteristics of government and management labor policy up to now. One of the major obstacles to labor peace at the moment is the insistence by worker representatives that all sanctions be lifted.

The government, having promised to reform political and union life, is showing some perplexity in dealing with a wide variety of people who say they do not wish to wait until it confers democracy on them. Official reactions have been unpredictable with the authorities trying to show their liberal intentions in the manner of dealing with dissidence has been markedly more lenient. At the same time, the government feels itself threatened, or at least challenged, and consequently has cracked down in some instances.

Vote Planned In Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee; Gen. Chu Van Tan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee; Tran Dinh Tri, "member-cum-chief" of the bureau of the Standing Committee; Nguyen Thi Minh Nhat, vice-chairman of the United Women's Association; the Rev. Vo Thanh Trung, representing North Vietnamese Roman Catholics; the Venerable Thich Quang Dung, representing Buddhists; Trung Tan Phat, secretary of the Standing Committee.

For South Vietnam: Pham Hung, member of the South Vietnamese Communist party and a representative of the party in the National Liberation Front; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the NLF; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government; Trinh Dinh Thao, chairman of National Peace and Democracy-Loving Forces in Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Advisory Council to the PRG; Tran Nam Trung, PRG defense minister and party Central Committee member.

Dang Tran Thi, member of the NLF Presidium and vice-chairman of the South Vietnamese Federation of Laborers; the late, vice-chairman of the Presidium; the Venerable Thich Thien Hao, representing Buddhists; Nguyen Huu Tho, member of the Presidium and chairman of the Liberated Farmers Association; Nguyen Hu, vice-chairman of the Federation of Laborers; Ngo Ba Thanh, vice-chairman of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association of Saigon.

Lebanon Calls A 24th Truce

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intervenes in Lebanon and creates a state of war. Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in a speech broadcast today.

"As to other eventualities, such as partition or constitutional change, these are internal changes and I'm doubtful if it's a good idea to intervene, and I believe also that we'll not intervene," he said.

Syrian Denies Charge

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander Ahmed today scoffed at Lebanese rightist allegations that units of the Palestine Liberation Army had crossed from Syria into Lebanon.

"Zionism and Israel say this," he commented.

Russia Frees Fishermen

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities today released 23 Japanese fishermen detained for fishing in disputed waters in the northern Pacific, the Maritime Safety Agency said here. Nine more will be released Wednesday.

Strategy Is Criticized

Rabin Boycott of PLO Called Tactic Designed to Buy Time

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Israeli boycott of the Middle East debate in the UN Security Council is part of an overall strategy designed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his aides to deal with the thorny Palestinian issue, negotiations with Jordan and the future of the occupied West Bank.

A principal goal of the strategy is to buy time, with the hope that Israel's bargaining position will be stronger in the future. But it is also designed to protect what the government believes are vital political and security interests.

The strategy has been criticized in Israel as well as abroad and has raised many questions. Some of those questions and the answers, based on conversations with Israeli policy-makers and their critics, include the following:

Q—Why is Israel so firmly opposed to negotiating with the Palestinians, especially the Palestine Liberation Organization?

A—Prime Minister Rabin is convinced that by stubbornly refusing to recognize, talk to or deal with the PLO, Israel can deny it the legitimacy it seeks.

Furthermore, he believes that if Israel were to agree to negotiate with the Palestinians separately, it would be accepting at least the principle of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza. Finally, the government is naturally reluctant to negotiate with an organization that has mounted terrorist attacks on Israeli citizens and has as one of its declared aims the extermination of the State of Israel.

Q—Why is the idea of a Palestinian state unacceptable to Israel?

A—Because the government is convinced that such a state would be politically and economically too weak to survive and therefore would inevitably become the staging area for further attacks against Israel.

Such a state, the government argues, would be easy prey for foreign exploitation, probably Soviet, and would exacerbate rather than relieve tension in the area.

Q—Does the Rabin government have an alternative solution?

A—Yes. Mr. Rabin has proposed settling both the Palestinian problem and the future of the West Bank in the context of negotiations with Jordan. The Palestinians can fulfill their national aspirations, he argues, within Jordan, where Palestinians already make up a majority of the population. If that means an eventual Palestinian takeover of Jordan, Israeli officials say, so be it.

Action at Rabat

Q—But didn't the Arab summit conference at Rabat eliminate that option by citing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

A—Yes and, for the moment at least, King Hussein of Jordan appears to have accepted that decision. He has told visitors that he no longer sees himself as the negotiating agent for the West Bank. Instead, he is concentrating on the economic development of the East Bank and improving his relations with Syria. As a result of his new policies, Jordan is enjoying an economic boom and more financial aid from the Arab world than ever before.

Q—In that event, is the Rabin government's strategy credible?

A—The critics say no. They contend that it is so unrealistic that the government does not really expect it to lead to negotiations and is just using it as a tactic to buy time. These critics, who include a few dissenting ministers in the Cabinet, figures in the Labor party and a substantial number of academics and intellectuals, argue that the government's strategy is fundamentally flawed since time, in their view, is on the side of the Arabs rather than of Israel.

Q—What are the practical relations between Israel and Jordan?

A—A de-facto peace, except for the formal trappings such as diplo-

matic relations and normal communications. Commerce flows freely across the Jordan River bridges that link the East and West Banks. Thousands of Arabs from the East Bank and other Arab countries visit the West Bank and Israel every year.

Beyond that, the two governments communicate regularly through the United States, through embassies posted abroad, West Bank Arabs who shuttle between Jerusalem and Amman and, on occasion, secret meetings of the top leaders. These meetings are never confirmed, of course, but there seems little doubt they have occurred. But secret or not, they have so far failed to break the stalemate.

Q—How do the West Bankers themselves feel? If they had their choice, would they choose Israel, Jordan or the PLO?

A—Given their choice, they would probably ask to be left in peace to rule themselves. The people of the West Bank are an agrarian, moderate, basically apolitical population. Based on conversations with many of them, their first priority seems to be an Israeli withdrawal and a return to Arab rule.

Most seem to accept the PLO as their representative leadership at the moment and want the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Some would like to see that state federated with Jordan, but others would not, since King Hussein is far from a popular figure among the

Syria, Jordan Hold Exercise To Test Defense of Damascus

By Flora Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Syrian and Jordanian Armies have conducted a joint maneuver testing defenses against a simulated Israeli offensive on Damascus, according to an authoritative source.

The exercise, which took place during the last week of December, was the first major operation under the joint Syrian-Jordanian military command that was established almost a year ago.

Middle Eastern sources considered it part of the growing Damascus-Amman coordination to establish a common front on Israel's northern and eastern borders. Besides the combined military effort, there has been coordination of police planning and of political positions in the United Nations Security Council.

Last month's maneuver hypothesized an Israeli drive across northern Jordan, bypassing the Golan Heights front and aiming for the Damascus-Amman highway, the source said.

Two Jordanian armored brigades, totaling about 10,000 men, including support forces, crossed into Syria for the exercise. They were placed under Syrian command during the maneuver but the planning was done jointly.

Assad-Hussein Talks President Hafez al-Assad of Syria visited Jordanian King Hussein on Dec. 9 and they personally approved the project.

The purpose of the maneuver was said to be to test joint communications and command systems. Syrian motorized units equal in strength to the Jordanian force took part in the exercise. The scenario postulated an Israeli column moving from central Israel through part of Jordan toward Syrian positions protecting Damascus, rather than from the frontier of Israeli-held territory in the Golan Heights about 10 miles southwest of the Syrian capital.

The two countries' police forces have also begun to carry out an agreement for coordinating internal security measures, the source said. A group of Syrian police officers went to Jordan on Dec. 27 to exchange information and experience.

While the military exercise focused on the danger to Syria of a possible Israeli flanking attack through Jordan, the police moves were understood to be aimed at protecting Jordan from possible internal attack or subversion.

When King Hussein was in the United States last year negotiating for additional U.S. arms, he denied that he had established



Yitzhak Rabin

people he ruled with a firm hand for many years.

Q—What, then, seems likely next?

A—Israel is likely to continue its total boycott of the PLO and insist on dealing with King Hussein on the Palestinian issue. There has been some talk here lately about a renewed attempt at Israeli-Jordanian negotiations, but few officials think this will be possible in the near future.

One compromise that Israel would be willing to accept would be the reconvening of the Geneva conference with Palestinian representatives sitting with the Jordanian delegation. Whether King Hussein or the PLO appear to be on that, however, is the likeliest prospect is for a continued stalemate.

Israeli Press Firm Against Added Curbs

From Wire Dispatches JERUSALEM, Jan. 19.—Newspapers and journalists registered strong objections today to the Israeli government's expansion of military censorship to cover secret diplomatic dealings.

The Cabinet yesterday approved a proposed law applying censorship in two new fields of press reporting—top-secret cables between Jerusalem and foreign governments and clandestine meetings between Israeli officials and representatives of foreign nations which have no diplomatic relations with Israel, such as the Arab countries or the Soviet Union.

The law, introduced by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, will take effect if it is approved by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, which plans hearings later this month.

Apparently, it was aimed mainly at suppressing reports of secret cables between Israel and the United States. Leaks in the Israeli press of U.S. messages have drawn two public reprimands from President Ford in the last year.

Lost Its Head "The government has completely lost its head," objected the influential daily Maariv. "If it wants secrecy, it should impose silence on itself," the newspaper added, urging that the measure be rejected in parliament.

Israeli newspapers in the past have reported the kind of news that would be banned, much of their material originally being provided by Cabinet ministers.

"Israel's image as a democratic state will be greatly damaged if we now join the list of regimes which operate political censorship," said Al Hamsbat, organ of the Labor party's left-wing Mafpam faction.

The Labor Federation's newspaper, Davar, said the new rules "stem only from the government's inability to restrain its own ministers and senior officials and since this is the source of the trouble, the leaks themselves will continue but will circulate unpublished."

The daily Haaretz said that the only way to prevent leaks of secret information was to impose discipline on talkative Cabinet officials. "Threatening to punish journalists in jail is an unacceptable alternative," it asserted.

A person divulging information covered by the censorship act faces a 15-year prison term, while the journalist who publishes the news can go to jail for seven years.

Justice Minister Haim Zadok defended the government move by saying that "in Israel's position it is impossible to draw a clear line between military and political matters."

Sakharov Balked Over Residency

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Nobel Peace Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov tried without success today to meet a Moscow police official to discuss his residency permit, the physicist said.

Mr. Sakharov, 53, the leading human rights campaigner in the Soviet Union, said on Saturday that authorities had refused to grant him a new permit when he decided to change apartments in Moscow.

All Soviet citizens are required to have a registration document, which in effect grants official permission to live in an area. Without such papers, a person can be arrested.

Rome Milk Price Rising

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP).—Starting tomorrow Romans will pay 275 lire (44 cents) for a liter of milk, an increase of 25 lire, authorities announced today.

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Socialists at Elsinore

There is a marked appropriateness about the site of the European Socialist gathering—at Hamlet's Elsinore. For not only are there reproducible or minatory ghosts on the ramparts—a Danish cartoonist summoned up the specter of Lenin and both Karl Marx and Adam Smith may be emerging from the mists to haunt, in offended majesty, those who have scorned or tampered with their legacy of thought. There is also something of the melancholy Dane about the Socialists themselves: uncertain, like Hamlet, of what road to follow—willing to take arms against the sea of troubles that afflict their countries, yet not sure what arms may serve their purpose best.

For Socialism—as opposed to dogmatic Communism—has made many concessions to reality in this generation. And those concessions, while they have stood up well in terms of human well-being against the ideologically stringent methods applied in Communist countries, do not afford the kind of clear-cut signposts that a Stalin or a Mao could follow and, following, lead. Capitalism, too, has made its own concessions in terms of state direction of the economy. The Socialist governments of Europe no longer regard nationalization as their immediate goal for every economic interest; the non-Socialist regimes in France, the United States and Canada have engaged in forms of nationalization and of national intervention in the public welfare that make the distinctions between, say, West Germany

and France far less conspicuous than the names of their respective ruling parties would seem to indicate.

And all of the democratic, industrialized states are in economic difficulty, which is reflected in a degree of political confusion. The United States is restless under its bureaucracy, and seems moving toward some loosening of the federal management of its affairs; Canada may be in the process of reversing that process; Italian and French Socialists are debating an association with the Communist parties of their countries; all are wondering about the future of Portugal and Spain in transition.

Then there are the trade unions, whether they represent political causes, as in much of Europe, or are simply economic factors in production. They are strong, and growing stronger—in Spain they are perhaps the most obvious single fact of both political and economic life. In the older brand of Socialism, their role was simply defined—to lead the workers toward the Socialist state. Today they have become a power in themselves.

All of these confusions have accompanied the Socialists to Elsinore, as well as concerns for multinational corporations, the superpowers, the Third World and the many tribal sources of global dispute. It is not a situation that can lead to clear calls or clear decisions. But it is an epitome of a world that can still respond to slogans but has lost confidence in most of them.

Gromyko's Tokyo Rebuff

Tokyo's rejection of a heavy-handed Soviet effort to prevent completion of the Japanese peace treaty with China reflects a shift in the Asian power balance that Moscow evidently has been slow in recognizing, but can no longer ignore. Lacking significant military force, but protected by the U.S. nuclear umbrella, Japan has emerged as a major political as well as economic factor in Asia, able to pursue its own policies regardless of the wishes of its powerful Soviet neighbor.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and his fellow members of the Moscow Politburo evidently thought strong evidence of Soviet displeasure would be enough to make the Japanese turn away from their China pact, as it might have a few years ago. In a visit to Tokyo, Mr. Gromyko adamantly refused to return the four northern Japanese islands which the Soviet Union seized after Japan had been defeated by the United States in World War II and which the Japanese have been trying to get back ever since. He evidently thought five days of making himself unpleasant in Japan's capital would be sufficient to deter the Japanese from the Peking treaty. But he learned that this was not so.

Premier Takeo Miki undoubtedly pressed vehemently in public and private for the return of the northern islands because this position is politically popular, but even more to throw Mr. Gromyko on the defensive, to keep the issue open and to lay the ground for rejection of Soviet interference with the Sino-Japanese treaty. He succeeded in all three objectives; the mystery is why an old hand at diplomacy like Mr. Gromyko could

not foresee this and would permit himself to be so thoroughly outmaneuvered. It may be a case of swelled head, contracted in Angola.

The usual Soviet insistence on a double standard of morality did not help Mr. Gromyko's case. Moscow, which has no hesitancy in pressing Arab irredentist claims against Israel, insists that no territory it has ever annexed can ever be handed back. Rejecting this position, the Japanese established on the record again that the issue of the northern islands remains unsettled—and is the precondition for a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, which remains unnegotiated three decades after World War II.

Japan's trade with China has soared in recent years to about \$4 billion in both directions, double its commerce with the Soviet Union. The Japanese feel a cultural affinity for China and little fear of Peking despite China's nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is regarded as the potential adversary; but Japan's policy heretofore has been one of maintaining an equal distance from both Moscow and Peking.

Now Japan clearly has edged toward the Chinese side in the Asian power balance, following the U.S. strategy of seeking to maintain equilibrium and peace between the Soviet superpower and a much less powerful China. What is most significant about this move, however, is what it says about Japan's own emergence again as an important power in Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fiddling and Fire

The UN Security Council is bemused by discordant fiddling while fundamental forces within the Arab world move perilously close to a major conflagration. The news from Lebanon has taken an extremely ominous turn, as armed elements sympathetic to the country's Christian minority turn their hostility against the theoretically neutral Palestinian "refugees." It is in Lebanon, far more than at the UN, where the future of the Palestine Liberation Organization is apparently being decided.

It seems futile at this distance to pass judgment on who has provoked whom in these recent days of murderous combat in and around Beirut. What is evident is that main forces of the PLO have become inextricably engaged in what had been for nearly nine months an internal Lebanese struggle.

Militias representing Lebanon's Christian and Moslem sects have grown increasingly undisciplined in their vengeful assaults, each upon the others, with the collapse of truce after truce. Both the Lebanese armed forces, which are dominated by Christian leadership, and the PLO forces, more sympathetic to the leftist Moslems, have attempted to hold themselves aloof—with diminishing success. The ability of PLO leader Yasser Arafat to continue the mediatory role which he had performed earlier has faded in recent days; his own Palestinian forces have broken discipline, either out of impatience and concern for the fate of Lebanese Moslems or

in response to alleged provocations from rampant Christian units.

In such circumstances, the tedious debate at the UN over whether the world should acknowledge Palestinian "rights" or merely their "interests" seems unreal to the point of irrelevance. The United States, committed by Secretary of State Kissinger to concert its position with Israel on this issue, is balking at any reference to "rights." Even an innocuous recognition of Palestinian "interests," for all the self-evident nature of it, is enough to raise Israeli ire.

For its part, the PLO is showing no signs of heeding the advice of more moderate Arab diplomats, who understand that until the Palestinian spokesmen move toward some recognition of Israeli legitimacy, in parallel to their own, they stand no chance of acquiring a meaningful role in negotiations for a settlement.

The corridors and chambers of the UN are afloat in code words and abstractions, while the Palestinian reality is under severe challenge in the streets and suburbs of Beirut. The survival and viability both of the PLO and of Lebanon are at issue. The provocations now taking their toll in Lebanese and Palestinian blood pose a far greater threat to the security of the Arab world—and to the maintenance of peace in the Middle East—than any of the hollow diplomatic maneuverings evident so far in New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1901

LONDON.—Fleet Street was a sight to behold during the afternoon. The great display bills in the hands of the newspaper sellers are covered with huge letters. All bore the same ominous news: "Dangerous Illness of Queen Victoria," "Condition More Serious," and the papers doubled their usual sales. One dispatch told of dangerous internal complications, which had added to her other troubles.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1926

NEW YORK.—Automobile fatalities continued to mount during 1925 though the proportionate increase was not so great as in recent years, according to a survey of traffic deaths in 25 cities completed today by the United Press. In these 25 cities, 4,561 were killed in automobile accidents in 1925 compared to 4,335 in 1924, an increase of approximately 7 per cent. New York led the list with 990 deaths.



Drug Firms and Code of Ethics

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Does Nestlé sell chocolate, milk products and kill babies? The legal answer to that is now lost in the intricacies of Swiss court procedure. But as I argued last September in this column, instinctive morality tells us that something has gone badly awry in the ethics of a large corporation that actively persuades, through subtle advertising techniques, illiterate mothers in Africa to give up the most reliable source of infant food known to man—the breast—and replace it with powder from a can. And it hardly meets the need of the moment to be told in the new code of ethics issued by nine major international manufacturers of infant foods that their field representatives, who often dress up as nurses, "will not encourage mothers from establishing or continuing breast feeding." After so much damage I think the public deserves a statement more forthcoming than this one.

The baby food case however is only the tip of an iceberg of malpractice in the medical field. Some of its worst manifestations are to be found in the drug industry.

Evidence Lacking

In 1965 a panel of British experts assessing the therapeutic effectiveness of 3,241 of the 3,000 drugs then available found that 35 per cent of them were ineffective or obsolete. In 1971, a similar investigation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration found that 60 per cent lacked evidence for their therapeutic claims. Some of these were ordered off the British and U.S. market but according to a forthcoming study to be published by the London-based Haslemere Group, an independent research organization, "have found ready markets elsewhere."

A drug, chitosanase iodide, active against certain types of worms, was voluntarily taken off the U.S. market because of hazards associated with its use. Yet in 1972 it could still be bought in Panama with a package insert describing the drug as a "significant advance in the treatment of the most common kinds of parasitic infection."

Chloramphenicol, which causes an often fatal aplastic anemia, and should be reserved for use against typhoid, is still promoted in some countries for a wide range of conditions from gonorrhea to the common cold.

Rauvolfin is a drug originally introduced as a major tranquilizer. It was abandoned for this purpose in the West after it was found to cause severe depression, occasionally resulting in suicide. However, a package insert obtained in Brazil in 1974 still describes the drug as "the ideal medicine for the treatment of emotional disturbances" and "the drug of choice in daily practice."

Profits

It is very difficult to find out what kind of total profits Swiss and British drug companies are making. U.S. law, however, compels the publication of accounts. The figures speak for themselves. The average return on capital is about 18 per cent compared with 11 per cent for all the other types of manufacturing.

In Britain the attack on drug company profits was first mounted in 1961. The House of Commons Public Accounts Committee under the chairmanship of Harold Wilson concluded that return on capital for U.S. subsidiaries in Britain averaged 70 per cent. And

in 1973 the monopolies commission showed that the Swiss company Hoffman-La Roche's real profits on sales of Librium and Valium were 84 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. But it was only after a long battle lasting until last November that Hoffman-La Roche agreed to pay back the British government £3.75 million (\$7.5 million) for overcharging on its sales to the National Health Service. However it should be pointed out, and the Haslemere authors, a little too anxious to blacken the drug companies' name, do not mention it, that an official British government commission found that only a small minority of drug companies so grossly overcharge.

It is in the Third World, however, that we see the really crude profiteering in a confidential report of the World Health Organization reported that India is paying U.S. firms nearly \$10 a kilo for vitamin C; Britain pays a mere \$2.40.

A given quantity of the tetra-cycline antibiotics, selling for \$24 to \$30 in Europe, sells in India, Pakistan and Colombia for between \$100 and \$270. A recent article in the Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics by Sanjaya Lall argues that in India the foreign drug companies are not only the most profitable of manufacturers generally, but also of all foreign controlled businesses.

The drug companies defend themselves with aplomb: "Are not our costs for research and development astronomical?" Research in British firms tripled from £13 million in 1967 to £39 million in 1973; the U.S. industry invested \$728 million in research in 1972; Hoffman-La Roche now puts in excess of \$38 million into research.

Costly Business

The Haslemere Group counters: "There is no doubt that the fundamental research necessary for real innovation, the safety testing of new drugs, and the development of formulations suitable for marketing is a costly business. What these isolated figures fail to show is that expansion in sales and profits has more than kept pace with the real expansion in research . . . on average research and development expenditure comprises only 10 per cent of income, while advertising and promotion takes up more than 30 per cent . . . Even the term 'research' may be deceptive . . . [It] may also include such items as development of more pleasing colors, taste and packaging . . ."

And the report goes on to present evidence that the drug industry does not invest in genuine high risk areas. "There is almost no research into drugs for rare diseases, where there is little prospect of high returns. Ronald Edwards, chairman of Beecham, has suggested that the government should finance such research . . . The drug industry is equally neglectful of research into drugs for tropical diseases . . . Only 10 per cent of all the money spent by industry, governments and charities on medical research is devoted to the major diseases problems of the developing world."

Research Neglected

Neglect of research. Neglect of responsibility. The case is a damning one. And made even stronger by the raw behavior of the makers of Thalidomide, who even today in Britain successfully hide behind the controversial Law of Contempt to keep from the public the facts of how an imperfectly tested drug could be dis-

tributed so widely with such devastating effect.

Almost once a month I cross London to Paddington Station to catch the Oxford train. On the way I usually go along a rather down-at-heel street that links the station with Edgware Road. Half way along is a purple plaque below a small, unimpressive room that protrudes a little above the sidewalk. The plaque says simply: "This is where Alexander Fleming, 1889-1956, discovered penicillin." I wish the spirit of that humble, rather straightforward Scot who worked for mankind's well-being, not for profit, would haunt the board rooms of some of our great drug companies.

Moscow's Mideast Leapfrog

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Although direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation could grow out of escalating civil war in Lebanon, the more realistic danger is a radicalized Lebanon becoming a rich new base for Soviet political operations on Israel's border.

Fear over this predictable future for Lebanon is raising Arab pressures high at the UN for a settlement of the Palestinian question. Indeed, the danger of political infection from a radicalized Lebanon, financed and armed by Moscow, is a larger reason than the actual plight of the Palestinian refugees for wanting the Palestinian question solved.

That lies at the heart of British decision last week to separate itself from the U.S. on bringing direct pressure on Israel to satisfy political "rights" of the Palestinians.

British Concerned

The British concern: Failure to settle the Palestine issue threatens to turn the clock back on the Nixon-Ford administration's successes over seven years in limiting and replacing Soviet influence in the Middle East.

But while the British and other U.S. allies, including Japan, are pressuring Israel publicly at the UN to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the United States—which has most to lose in a radicalized Lebanon—is not. The reason: Unwillingness to split with Israel, which would unleash the U.S.-Jewish community against President Ford at the crucial point in his struggle with Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination.

This is a case of U.S. politics conflicting with Middle Eastern reality. A conspicuous PLO success at the UN may be the single most important political necessity slowing the rush of events in Lebanon. Those events are now driving Lebanon into total civil war, threatened by intervention from both Syria and Israel to protect their own interests.

Marines Landed

That melancholy tide may flow unchecked no matter what happens. But Mideast experts here and in Washington agree on this: Serious inroads by Moscow will be unavoidable if there is continued deadlock over the PLO's right to represent the Palestinians and over Israel's withdrawal from its occupied Arab lands until after the 1976 U.S. presidential election.

Congressional Role Needed

The Covert Presidency

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Those interested in the game of opinion-molding will have noticed the signs. Suddenly we read warnings that our leaders' hands will be tied, our foreign policy crippled, our enemies given a free run. A campaign is on to block reform in government—this time of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Washington column that used to predict doom unless William E. Simon had his way three times before breakfast now sees disaster if Congress exercises meaningful oversight of the CIA. Time magazine publishes a ringing call for continued covert actions by the CIA, coupling with it an interview of CIA Director William E. Colby so tame that it might have been written by his press agent.

What is going on is an attempt to rehabilitate the CIA in the public mind, after the uncovering of its secret abuses and crimes. The reason for the campaign is not obscure. Congress will shortly be considering proposals to regulate the agency. Powerful forces in favor of the status quo are trying to rouse support on the crucial issue: covert operations.

Colby's Case

Colby is of course entitled to argue the case for continued covert actions by the CIA, and supporters in the press to agree. But it is important to recognize the issue for what it is, and that is something much more fundamental to our society than the particular shape of an intelligence agency.

Consider the recent disclosure that President Ford directed the CIA to pass \$6 million to non-Communist political parties in Italy. The White House Press Secretary, Ron Neessen, said Ford was "angry" at the leak and thought such reports "undermine our capability to carry out our foreign policy."

By the phrase "our foreign policy" Neessen evidently meant the policy chosen, in secret, by the President and his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger. For the decision to subsidize Italian politicians had not been approved by Congress, and there is not the slightest chance that it would be approved if put to a vote.

In essence, then, we are talking about the covert power of the president. When the CIA has a standing covert capability, with thousands of employees and millions of unaccountable dollars to put it into operation, the effect is to let the president make and execute policy for the United States without the ordinary constraints of the Constitution—without public knowledge, without debate, without the limiting congressional power of the purse.

We have learned enough about the dangers of uncontrolled power in this country lately so that its advocates should have a heavy burden of proof. In some ultimate test—say the seizure of nuclear weapons by a terrorist group—most of us would say that a president should be able to move quickly and covertly. But that is a very long way from approving a standing covert capability that presidents can use whenever convenient.

Reasonable people, even those who disagree about the CIA's role in covert operations, would probably agree that a number of conditions should be fulfilled before a president goes to that dangerous, potentially embarrassing technique.

1. The policy aim should have a broad consensus of approval in the United States.
2. The need should be urgent, vital to U.S. national security.
3. There should be no less risky means available to achieve the end.
4. The operation should not be so large that it really makes foreign policy—and is likely to become known.

There is no consensus in the United States, and certainly not among informed persons, that the United States should be subsidizing the tired anti-Communist politicians who are at such a dead end in Italy.

It is not a desperate postwar situation there, and the Italian politicians are well able to support themselves. If they cannot succeed, they probably have their own corruption to blame—and U.S. money is not likely to help.

Final Caution

The other covert operation currently in controversy, in Angola, defies the final caution. It represents a weighty foreign policy decision, involving the United States in a new area of the world. The argument against taking that kind of decision in secret is not only of constitutional but of practical experience. Large adventures by the United States begin in secret have proved disasters: in Vietnam, Cuba, Chile. Sen. Frank Church has said that his intelligence committee will propose a requirement that covert plans be submitted to a new congressional group before action, with an implicit opportunity for the oversight committee to say "no." The White House-CIA campaign is designed to head off that modest constraint.

I think Congress's intelligence investigations will be derelict if they do not impose severe statutory limits on covert capability and the occasions for its use, in addition to legislative oversight.

Israeli Hawks

Israel's hawks sound this theme so avidly because it deflects U.S. politicians and voters from the Palestinian question—and Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory—to the much more easily understood cold-war issue of Soviet penetration of the Arab world. It also guarantees vast amounts of U.S. aid to Israel long into the future.

A U.S.-Soviet showdown following a new war between Syria and Israel over Lebanon—though highly questionable—cannot be ruled out. Some high officials believe such a showdown contains the seed of World War III. What is certain is that the longer the Palestinian question goes uninvolved, the more difficult the U.S. position becomes throughout the Arab world and the more opportunities Moscow has to leapfrog back over the United States as champion of the Arabs.

Super-tanker Detained on Mississippi S. Corn Shipment for Poland Alleged to Be Substandard

By William Robbins

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19 (UPI)—A huge vessel sat at anchor about 20 miles up the Mississippi River from here yesterday, immobilized by charges that it contains substandard grain as it is mislabeled by a private inspection agency as No. 3 yellow corn.

The ship is the *Rysy 2*, a Polish super-tanker on its maiden voyage. It is loaded with 3.2 million bushels of corn, about three times the cargo that can be carried by the average vessel. The corn is valued at about \$9 million, which equals about one-third of the annual net income of the company shipping the corn, Cook Industries Inc.

Last week the company protested to Agriculture Department officials in Washington about the delay caused by the charges. A grade certificate, needed to collect on a letter of credit for the cargo, has been held up pending resolution of the charges.

The company has asserted that tests made after the loading are not representative of the cargo. Those protests apparently resulted in the dispatch to New Orleans of the Washington officials.

The remark on possible malfeasance was made by an official in the presence of the chief inspector of the private agency that graded the grain, Dan Willis of the Des Moines Board of Trade, Inc., at a meeting attended by officials of Cook Industries. It was overheard by a reporter, who later crawled through a hold of the ship while the investigation was under way.

Such private agencies are licensed by the Department of Agriculture to issue official U.S. certificates attesting to domestic grades of grain shipped to domestic and foreign buyers.

Surprise Visit

The Des Moines Board of Trade is one of several such agencies under investigation in the New Orleans area. Cook Industries, like other major grain companies operating in the New Orleans area, is also under investigation. The charges reportedly resulted from a surprise visit by a local Agriculture Department supervisor, Harlan Ryan, and aides to the vessel after it had been loaded.

The federal visitors used six-foot probes, like metal pipes, to take samples from the cargo, as well as making a visual inspection. Mr. Ryan was reported to have found a high pile of corn dust, containing little grain, and corn mixed with high ratios of broken kernels, a factor that would reduce the grade to "sample grade," the lowest possible standard.

Mr. Ryan was also reported to have found rocks and sea shells mixed with grain in some areas of the hold.

Mr. Willis said: "I just know the corn was No. 3 when it went aboard. I can't tell you what happens when it falls into those tanks."

A federal official acknowledged that corn tends to break when it falls into a tank but he added, "There was just too much bad corn in there for it to be accidental."



PREPARED—Young office workers in Adelaide don flippers and diving masks with snorkel tubes in mock preparation for "doomsday" predicted for city yesterday.

Adelaide Survives Prediction of 'Doomsday'

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 19 (UPI)—"Doomsday" for the South Australian capital of Adelaide, predicted by a clairvoyant, passed today with nothing more than a six-inch-high ripple in the beach.

The clairvoyant, John Nash, a house painter, had predicted two months ago that Adelaide would be devastated by giant tidal waves and an earthquake. About 2,000 nonbelievers,

some dressed in business suits, carrying satchels and wearing snorkels and flippers, braced themselves for the doom crisis at "earthquake parties" drinking champagne for their "last hour."

Two hours after the predicted disaster time they were still drinking their champagne while the surf rose six inches.

But cyclone-force winds and 30-foot waves did hit Australia today, battering a 650-mile stretch of the eastern coastline, about 1,000 miles northeast of Adelaide.

Weathermen said the cyclone, about 450 miles off the east coast in the Tasman Sea, whipped up 105-mile-an-hour winds and enormous tides that tore boats from their moorings, washed away millions of tons of beach sand, flooded low-lying areas and marooned about 1,000 tourists on five resort islands.

2 Rescued Men Report Explosions, Sinking

Search Is Renewed for Survivors of Tanker

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Two U.S. military aircraft began a new search and rescue operation in the western Pacific today on the slim chance that more survivors from the super-tanker *Berge Ispra* might still be found.

An earlier search for the ship, which vanished late last month on a voyage from Brazil to Japan, was called off last week after no trace was found of either the *Berge Ispra* or its 32 crewmen.

The U.S. aircraft were sent up to start the search again today after last night's announcement that two survivors from the *Berge Ispra* had been plucked from the sea by a Japanese tuna-fishing boat.

The two men told the fishing-boat captain that their ship had sunk after being torn by three explosions.

The search for more survivors will continue tomorrow with eight planes.

Today, the two search planes reported spotting an oil slick in the area where the survivors were found. There was no indication whether it might have come from the 227,556-ton tanker, which disappeared on Dec. 29 south of the Philippines.

The two survivors, both from Tenerife, in the Canary Islands, were taken from a rubber life raft yesterday about 550 nautical miles southeast of the Philippine island of Mindanao.

The raft, with the name *Berge Ispra* stenciled on it, was found

about 100 miles north northeast of a previous area where planes had searched until the weekend.

The Japanese Coast Guard reported the two men in good condition although one was being treated for a deep cut in one leg.

The U.S. Coast Guard said the fishing boat was expected to arrive today at the Palau Islands, about 550 miles east of Mindanao. But the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said it might not arrive until tomorrow. It said the two survivors would then be flown to Okinawa.

Lutine Bell Sounds

In London, the loss of the *Berge Ispra* was officially acknowledged today by the ringing of the Lutine

bell at Lloyd's, the world's biggest shipping insurance marketplace.

The vessel was insured for \$18.2 million and was expected to be the costliest shipwreck in history.

The Lutine bell is rung to announce the loss of a ship. The 58-ton fishing boat said it rescued the two men about 40 miles off the northwestern tip of New Guinea.

The *Berge Ispra* was carrying 180,000 tons of iron ore from Brazil to Japan. A tropical storm was reported in the area at the time of the ship's disappearance. No distress message was picked up.

The Norwegian vessel's crew, along with two women, included Norwegians, Spaniards, Yugoslavs, Belgians, a Swede, a Brazilian and a Briton.

Ronald Edwards, Head of British Leyland, Is Dead

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Sir Ronald Edwards, 65, chairman of the British Leyland car and truck manufacturing company since October and president of the Beecham pharmaceutical group, died last night, it was announced today.

His main task at Leyland was to funnel the millions of pounds of taxpayers' cash that Britain's Labor government had pledged to make the company profitable. The company has largely been taken over by the government.

Sir Ronald left school at 15, got a job in a London garment shop, studied accountancy in his spare time and later became professor of administration at the London School of Economics before moving into important industrial positions.

Friedrich Hollaender

MUNICH, Jan. 19 (AP)—Friedrich Hollaender, 78, composer of "Falling in Love Again," the song that Marlene Dietrich made famous in "The Blue Angel," died yesterday.

Sonia Dresdel

CANTERBURY, England, Jan. 19 (AP)—British actress Sonia Dresdel, 67, died here yesterday. Mrs. Dresdel, who toured in Australia in 1950 and in South Africa and Kenya in 1953, was known for her portrayal of Ibsen's Hedda Gabler in London in 1942.

Brig. Gen. John Clark

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Canadian Brig. Gen. John Clark, 89, whose troops freed the Belgian city of Mons from German forces during World War I, died here yesterday.

Yohanan Simon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Funeral services were held today for painter Yohanan Simon, who died Friday at the age of 70. Mr. Simon represented Israel three times at the Venice Biennale.

S.T.E.G. INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

The Tunisian Gas and Electricity Company (S.T.E.G.) is launching an international tender notice to place orders for engineering work to be done on a thermoelectrical station, with a total power of approximately 300 MW, equipped with two identical generator sets, in SOUSSE.

Companies wishing to participate may obtain the tender files directly from the head office of S.T.E.G.:

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38 Rue Kemal Ataturk,
Tunis
(Tunisia).

or, have them sent to them after payment of one hundred Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency, as of the date of publication of this announcement.

The opening of all offers will take place on April 12th, 1976. S.T.E.G. will take into consideration only offers from firms associated with Tunisian companies.

Christian Democrat Launches Campaign

Ex-President Frei Denounces Chile Junta

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 19 (NYT)—Eduardo Frei, Chile's Christian Democratic opposition leader, has started a public campaign in his country to oust the military junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Mr. Frei, who was president of Chile from 1964 to 1970, has published a booklet in Santiago denouncing violations of human rights, torture and assassination of political dissidents and repression of labor organizations by the junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende in 1973.

A copy of the 112-page booklet, published by Editorial del Pacífico, was made available here by Argentine Christian Democratic sources. It was unclear whether the booklet would be allowed to circulate in Chile, where military censorship has prohibited publication of a bimonthly Christian Democratic magazine, *Política y Espíritu*, because of its criticisms of the regime.

Mr. Frei, who strongly opposed the leftist Popular Unity government of Mr. Allende and remained in Chile after the military seized power, declared that the junta was being guided by "extremist groups that openly display their fascist character."

Totalitarian Danger

"Anyone who is familiar with the world of ideas cannot fail to see that what they want to establish in Chile is a form of nationalism with many totalitarian characteristics," Mr. Frei wrote.

In words directed at the Chilean military, he said a great current of opinion "within Chile maintains the hope that the armed forces will not support such a plan," which he said was contrary to Chile's democratic traditions.

Without naming Gen. Pinochet, Mr. Frei set forth in his tract what he called a "democratic alternative" to the views persistently put forward by the general's supporters that democracy has failed and that Chile's only alternatives are rightist authoritarianism or Marxist revolution.

Mr. Frei, who has refused to give interviews since the military took power, was evidently challenging the claims of the publication of his booklet. This was clearly a political decision by the Christian Democratic party, which retains a national organization although it was declared in "recess" along with all other non-Marxist parties in 1973.

The parties that formed the Popular Unity coalition of Mr. Allende, including the Communists and Socialists, have been banned and hundreds of leftist political and union leaders have been jailed or sent into exile.

A large part of the booklet is devoted to a defense of Chile's democratic traditions and to a refutation of rightist charges that the Christian Democratic government opened the way to "Communism" by handing over power to Mr. Allende after he won a 36-per-cent plurality in the election of 1970.

UN Panel Told of Torture

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (AP)—British physician Sheila Cassidy presented her torture charges today before a United Nations panel

that is collecting information on human-rights violations in Chile. Dr. Cassidy, 38, was expelled from Chile last month after nearly two months in detention for giving medical aid to a wounded leftist guerrilla. She said that during her imprisonment she had been stripped naked, tied to a bed and given electric shocks.

She said she testified today because "I am feeling very much the ambassador of Chile's political prisoners. To make the world aware of what is going on... and I hope something will be done to stop it."

Thailand's Parties Prepare For 2-Month Vote Campaign

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (NYT)—Thailand's numerous political parties have begun the maneuvering for the two-month election campaign that will determine the stability of the democratic government.

The maneuvering began after the present coalition of Premier Kukrit Pramoj collapsed last Monday and the King ordered parliament dissolved and new elections to be held in April.

Mr. Kukrit said that he hoped the elections would lead to a government with fewer competing parties and less internal bickering.

Several of the parties have already begun to discuss amalgamation as a means of reducing to more manageable proportions the more than 40 parties that stood in the elections a year ago. Twenty-two of these elected members of the House of Representatives and eight were included in the coalition.

Party Coordination

The largest party, the Democratic party led by Mr. Kukrit's older brother, Seni Pramoj, and the farmer-oriented Social Agrarian party have reportedly reached agreement on coordination of their campaigns, although merger is doubtful. The two leading military-based parties—the Chart Thai and Social Justice parties—are understood to be prepared to cooperate.

But without a constitutional amendment restricting the number of parties, it is unlikely that any real cooperation will be possible.

The forces of instability, principally the students, labor and the farmers, who apart from the chaos within the political parties were responsible for the fall of the government, were remarkably

restrained during this first week of the caretaker administration.

"We do not want to cause disturbances; we did not want to bring the government down," said Paisei Thawachaiyuan, president of the federation of labor unions, in a recent interview. "We wanted only to help the worker—to keep down the price of rice so he could eat."

The only potentially ominous note was Friday's announcement by the former supreme commander, Gen. Kris Sirivara, that he would not seek a seat in parliament.

Military observers said that this could mean that the military was staying on the sidelines to retain the freedom to step in if the next government did not work out.

Saigon Planning 3-Day Tet Fete

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (UPI)—South Vietnam will celebrate its first Tet—lunar new year—under Communist rule with a three-day, nonstop Socialist gala, the Saigon government announced. It said the capital's curfew will be lifted, fireworks will go off and no one except security forces will work.

Radio Hanoi, referring to a communiqué from Saigon, announced the program for the festival beginning Jan. 30.

"Public entertainment will be held throughout South Vietnam, including artistic performances, sports and games, and exhibitions on revolutionary traditions," the broadcast said. "There will be ceremonies to issue decorations to units with many achievements in study and production during the past year." It said all government and private employees will be given a one-month pay bonus.

High-Risk Cancer People Are Studied in U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—What causes cancer? From the family background, their jobs, drugs they have taken or their life style.

Dr. Joseph Fraumeni Jr. of the National Cancer Institute said the problem is that the risk factors for cancer "are badly defined."

"We really need to know a more precise measure of risk factors," he said. "But even in the present state of knowledge we have enough information so that we can apply some preventive measures and zero in on certain high-risk groups to find cancer at the earliest possible stage."

For example, scientists know that women with a family history of breast cancer run six to nine times the risk of developing the disease as other women. Moreover, women who gave birth late in life or whose menstrual cycle started early also seem to run an increased risk of breast cancer.

Different risk factors can be developed for other cancers. Prostate cancer has a greater risk of cervical cancer than less sexually active women.

Cigarette Smoking

And smoking, said Dr. Brian MacMahon of the Harvard University School of Public Health, increases the risk of lung cancer by at least tenfold. "No single known measure would lengthen the life or improve the health of

people who run the greatest risk of getting cancer—either because of their family background, their jobs, drugs they have taken or their life style.

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Athens Court Asked To Reduce Sentences

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—A public prosecutor today asked an Athens military court for a reduction in jail sentences passed in August on 14 army officers for conspiring to commit sedition.

The officers were jailed by a court-martial for terms ranging from four to 12 years. They were among 21 officers, including two brigadier-generals, accused of plotting to seize military units in February and dictate conditions to the civilian government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

Searches Report No Sign of Life In Indian Mine

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (NYT)—A rescue team searching for the 15 miners trapped in the Chakia mine in Bihar State for more than three weeks reported today that there was no evidence of survivors.

The team, the first to go into the flooded mine, found only four composed bodies and a floating skull after a 70-minute search, according to reports from the site.

The search was abandoned because there was still waist-deep water even at the 550-foot level of the mine, according to the leader of the rescue team, who said there was "no sign of

life."

The mine was inundated on Dec. 27 when the barrier of an adjoining underground reservoir broke. After more than 140 million gallons of water had been pumped out, the rescue team was waded to the first level where miners were believed to have been trapped.

The rest of the miners were at a 1,000-foot level and it took several weeks more to reach at depth, officials said. The mine was said to be heavily damaged.

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Around the Galleries In Rome and Paris

Rome

Tranchino, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, through January.

Tranchino's imagined reality is an expression of brooding frustration in the face of age-old fatalism turned into fables. Tranchino, who lives on Sicily on the coast nearest Africa, paints dreams of departure and strange arrivals: Waves beat against the shores of empty, baroque cities, unmanned steamboats float through olive groves, huge but docile beasts stand still under red mountains. Painted in the hot-copper tints of a summer evening before a storm, the melancholy but full-flavored pictures are haunting parables on man's solitude.

Ideology, Predilections, Games, Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, until Feb. 8.

Baruchello and Echaurren, both borrowing from the comic strip and from children's drawings and mentality, express their political ideas in small, painted photographs. One can understand the open and playful Echaurren more quickly than the more convoluted, more intellectualized Baruchello. Trubbiani, trusting and muzzling and otherwise constraining aluminum animals, creates repellent assemblages which, instead of making us worry about the injustices in the world as we are obviously supposed to, only bring us to conjecture over the sculptor's own state of mind.

Grafica, Grafica Calceografia Nazionale, 6 Via della Stamperia, Rome, through February.

To house copper plates engraved by Italy's most famous artists, Luigi Valadier (son of Giuseppe Piazza del Popolo) built the Calceografia Nazionale in 1836. The completion of the restoration of the neo-classic structure near the Trevi fountain—by young architects—is being celebrated by a show in a new exhibition space. It consists of unusual, original plates by old masters, engravings into print technique and process and new etchings by the contemporary painter Guido Strazza, who teaches here, and his few students. There are also old presses and instruments of beautiful proportion and craftsmanship. But what might have added up to an instructive, interesting offering is obscured by the architect's gimmicks: Glass cases have been built on a tilt, false

perspectives are created by lozenge decorations on floor and walls, exhibits on raised platforms can be reached only by steps as narrow as catwalks. And as if this were not enough, blown-up details of burnt work on old prints compete with the whole abstract compositions by the professor and his students. It is as if the architects had given vent to their prejudice against all art forms outside their own. The rest of the building is fine. The Calceografia is going to offer courses in print-making techniques and has begun holding seminars on badly needed rules and regulations in the handling and signing of print editions. But if it is to become a true center of reform, the gallery, which is planning a number of exhibitions, must first be pared down to become a simple and comprehensive show space again.

Marcia Gillyuly, Helmut Schweizer, Canaville, 1 Piazza dei Masini, Rome, through January.

The American Gillyuly deals with systems: Handwritten numbers are dispersed in groups and columns over vast graph charts, to create, for instance, "Twenty-One Vertical Interior Space Relationships That Are in Equilibrium." Among other titles elaborating on and accompanying the lists and sums written in a spidery hand, there is: "One Can Realize a Truth Without Explaining It." Her latest work dispenses with these homilies and the numbers. Instead, the tiny squares on the charts are filled with ink, making varying patterns, probably still based on a system. "Old-fashioned" painters come to grips with nature by putting it down filtered through their own experience. The German conceptualist Schweizer tries to tackle the mystery by interlarding. Plucking a daisy, slicing a mushroom, unearthing mossy stones are acts here useful only to art. They are photographed by his wife, showing the attacked natural object before, during and after. These three series of colored photographs are offered as multiples. At heart Schweizer's approach is really a pedantic turning inside out of 19th-century romanticism. Both he and Gillyuly, only too obviously trained at academic art schools, would rather be caught dead than with a paint brush in hand.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Nam, Galerie Verrugger, 3 bis Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Feb. 3.

The paintings of this 66-year-old Korean artist make an exclusive of shapes that suggest all at once stylized masks and calligraphic figures in the manner of sturdy, early Chinese bronzes. He is sometimes tempted by a type of Oriental preciosity (collages of silver paper, for in-



"Big Steamer in a Small Stream" by Tranchino, now on view in Rome.

stances) but he also handles pale and gentle colors with an iridescent finesse.

L'Arbre, Bibliothèque Forney, 1 Rue du Figulier, Paris 4, to March 15.

A display of the entries to a needylework competition organized by Elle magazine. All contestants were required to take the tree as their subject. The result is a series of rooms full of works of enormous diversity and charm, full of delightful inventive touches and devoid of the stiff pretensions that can so often make professional art a bore.

Mao, l'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Jan. 31.

Yes, Mao really is his name and he lived out his childhood in

Vietnam. A bomb fell quite near him when he was a young boy and blew out his eardrums. Today he lives in France and does ink wash drawings in which appear masked monsters and big-beaked birds caught in barbed wire. There is no self-indulgence either in the subject or in its handling and the works have their independent artistic coherence that is devoid of any rhetorical inflation.

Jean-Michel Mercurio, Galerie

Gérard Piltzer, 38 Rue des Blancs-Manteaux, Paris 2, to Feb. 7; Galerie Beaumont, 5 Rue Pierre-au-Lard, Paris 4; Galerie Billot, 20 Rue de l'Eschadé, Paris 6, both the latter to Feb. 14.

Jean-Michel Mercurio is a young French artist who has already

obtained some sober recognition in recent years. His big works are on display at the Galerie Piltzer: canvases sometimes 15 feet wide and 6 feet high, onto which the color is applied in thin horizontal stripes of variable width, diluted, runny, or varying density, to compose great motley areas of pleasing color. The Galerie Beaumont is showing formally different works, circular paintings treated in a pointillist manner. The Galerie Billot is displaying smaller works on paper.

Noir, Galerie Janette Ostler, 28 Place des Vosges, Paris 3, to Jan. 31.

A handsome collection of Japanese works in India ink on silk and paper from the early 18th to the 19th century.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

LONDON: Orff Work Becomes Televised 'Hair'

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Jan. 19 (REUTERS)—During the BBC-TV broadcast of Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana" last night, a Bavarian television production in honor of Carl Orff's 80th birthday last July 10, I was reminded again and again of the problem facing producers of televised opera in deciding what to put on the screen during the playing of an overture.

An easy proposition, one thinks, would be the overture to "The Flying Dutchman." Just film a ship rolling around in a storm. BBC-TV tried it in a recent production. The result? The filmed storm merely diminished the effect of Wagner's. Similarly, if not on film, Götter Friedrich, in his new production of "The Ring" for the Royal Opera, reveals the Rhine and the Rhine maidens during the playing of the prelude to "Das Rheingold," and shows us Siegmund fleeing for his life during the prelude to "Die Walküre." In both cases the result is an insult to Wagner and to the listener's imagination.

"Carmina Burana," described in the BBC's house

organ, Radio Times, probably correctly, as "the world's most frequently played work by a living composer," has defied every attempt—and there have been many—to realize visually what Orff's simple, diatonic, rhythmically inclusive and brilliantly scored cantata evokes in the mind's eye. And for the same reason, Orff has done it all.

This obviously expensive Bavarian television production, directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, falls victim to its own extravagance, and to much pretentious and tasteless silliness. The producer, Gerhardt Beutter, calls "Carmina Burana" a "medieval spectacle," and says of it that "sometimes it's like Fellini, but more often it's like 'Hair.'" Well, that's about what he and Ponnelle have wrought, and the result is as far from Orff as it is from 18th-century Bavaria. A TV documentary on Thirteenth-century last week showed Bulgarian peasants in an ancient dance ritual celebrating the pruning of the grapes. There, for free, and very moving, was "Carmina Burana." Reutter and Ponnelle have merely made it seem as offensive as its many detractors have always said it is.

ROME

A New Director, a New Opera

By William Weaver

ROME, Jan. 19 (REUTERS)—Just before Christmas, after a long hiatus, a new general manager of the Teatro dell'Opera was named. The nomination of poet Libero de Libero came as a surprise. A distinguished writer in his late sixties, he had no previous operatic associations. Not surprisingly, he resigned two weeks later.

Now another general manager has been chosen, the Christian-Democrat journalist Luca di Schiena, better known for his party loyalty than for his interest in opera or his experience in theater management. At this stage, however, everyone feels that any appointment is better than none.

And, finally, the Rome Opera, after its scheduled opening was canceled by an arduous strike, has staged its first new production of the season: "Il Maktomio Segreto." The Cimara opera is really more suited to a smaller house; still this staging was of considerable interest. The designer was the well-known Italian sculptor Emilio Greco. The simple but versatile set did not bear any strong imprint of the artist's personality; it was the usual rooco room with frilly scrolls that is often seen for 18th-century comedies, notably "Cosi Fan Tutte." But it served its purpose, and Greco made his presence felt by placing a somewhat incongruous statue in a garden beyond the room and by a sensitive drawing of lovers enlarged and used as a drop-curtain. Malgorita Onnis was responsible for the costumes, also traditional but good-looking and becoming to the singers.

The cast included, as the rival stakers, two young sopranos of real talent, Maria Callas (REUTERS, July 9, 1975) is a part soprano; the voice is small, clear, true. Her partner was Rosetta Pizzo, an artist who made considerable impression last year in a "Sonnam-bula" in Florence, then confirmed that impression, in Spoleto, with her Norma in the Menotti-directed "Don Pasquale." The direction here in Rome by Marcello Goussard was less arresting, but Miss Pizzo still had room to display her gifts as an actress.

Her voice is a bit hard, but she used it with great skill and, in tender moments, can infuse it with an appealing wistfulness. Her tempo also young—was Vittorio Terranova, a promising performer, though at times a bit uneasy, as if not yet quite at home on the stage. The character parts were soundly cast (Francesca Mattioli, Carlo Gava and Alberto Rinaldi). Carlo Franci conducted briskly, but without much sensitivity.

Musically, this was a busy week-end in Rome. At the RAI auditorium, Wolfgang Sawallish conducted a memorable concert performance of "Die Magic Flute," subtle, fluent, noble. He had a notable cast, headed by Edith Mathis and Werner Hoffweg as the lovers, Hermann Frey as

Papageno, Harald Stamm as Sarastro. The performance will be broadcast shortly. Rome's Santa Cecilia Orchestra is headless, its most recent permanent conductor, Igor Markevitch, having resigned last year. But as last night's concert, admirably conducted by the gifted young Gabriele Ferro, amply showed, the orchestra is maintaining its good form.

W. BERLIN: Staging Tribute To Composer Boris Blacher

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (REUTERS)—Think of Vienna and an almost endless list of composers comes to mind. Curiously, think of Berlin and—well, Meyerbeer lived here, and of course Kurt Weill, also Schoenberg briefly, before he fled to Hollywood. After World War II, Hans Eisler and Paul Dessau returned to settle in East Berlin. In West Berlin, though, Boris Blacher, two of whose one-act operas the Deutsche Oper Berlin revived this past weekend in collaboration with the Academy of the Arts, had little competition from 1945 until he died here last Jan. 30 at 72.

Blacher had an unusual background. Born in China, he learned both German and Russian from the Baltic-German parents who gave him his Russian first name. At 19 he came to Berlin's Institute of Technology to study architecture and mathematics but subsequently switched to musicology and composition. Politically unaffiliated, he played a major, perhaps indispensable part in reviving postwar Berlin musically. In addition to worldwide recognition as a composer, he served 17 years as director of the Musik-hochschule here and three as president of the Academy of the Arts, where the tribute took place.

Both the Deutsche Oper Berlin, which has done full-scale operas and ballets of Blacher's, and the academy, which made him honorary president after he gave up the presidency in 1971, had ample reason to stage memorial performances, but one wonders why they chose this particular format. Blacher composed both these present works not for the stage but for the radio, "The Tide" in 1946 and, in 1959, "The Song of the Pirate O'Rourke and His Beloved Sally Brown." Both cast away on the Rocky Island of St. Vincent.

Stage performance unavoidably results in much tiresome textual redundancy, especially in "The Tide," where the chorus does little but describe what, on stage, the four soloists then proceed to do. Also, the librettists (respectively Heinz von Cramer and Gregor von Rezzani) and the composer all had obviously counted on the clarity and immediacy of microphone transmission to the auditor, which no acoustics in public performance could match.

The acting "splendid."

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (REUTERS)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new productions:

"Pacific Overtures" an "almost inordinately ambitious" music produced and directed by Harold Prince, is "very, very different," says Clive Barnes. On the face it concerns Commodore Perry's 1853 expedition to Japan. It's about the Westernization of Japan and, "obliquely and finally, why Seiko watches are sold the third-largest-selling watch in Switzerland." The performance style is based on the kabuki theater with all roles taken by men. The book is by John Weidman, who based it on his own original play, "The Moon." Stephen Sondheim "might" be called "Japaneserise" but his lyrics are "totally Western" and "lightning clever." Barnes points out that Boris Aronson (cost fabrications) and, "to a less extent," Florence Klotz (costumes) "had the task of creating a quite new theatrical convention that could bridge East and West. They do wonders." The acting "splendid."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Seeks to Undo Inco-ESB Link

The U.S. Justice Department is suing International Nickel Co. of Canada and its U.S. subsidiary, International Nickel Inc., claiming their August 1974 acquisition of ESB Inc. of Philadelphia violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. The complaint asked that the defendants be ordered to divest ESB, which charges that the merger would eliminate potential competition between ESB and the defendants in making and selling industrial batteries, as well as actual competition in the research and development of such batteries, including batteries for use in electric vehicles.

Renault's Diversification Restricted

Renault, France's largest car maker, will have to seek government approval before acquiring interests in firms outside the automotive sector. According to a decree published in the Official Journal, Renault will have to seek approval from both the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance. The decree would in effect put a brake on Renault's diversification program of the past few years, which was aimed at reducing turnover of its auto-making activities to 50 per cent of total revenues from 70 per cent presently. Renault has come under fire from labor unions, claiming that the company's disorderly take-overs have given it the appearance of a large financial

conglomerate rather than a state-owned industrial enterprise.

Southland Raises Bid for Astec

Southland Royalty has increased its cash tender offer to purchase all the outstanding shares of Astec Oil & Gas for \$33 each. The offer, originally offered to pay \$27 a share. The offer, made by Southland's wholly-owned unit, Southland Royalty Acquisition Corp., can be suspended unless a minimum of 29 million shares are tendered. Astec has about 5.5 million shares outstanding. Astec earlier rejected the \$27 bid as inadequate. However, the Astec board has still not taken any position on an offer by Houston Natural Gas to buy up to 2.7 million shares, or 48 per cent of the total, at \$30 each.

IU International's Profits Drop

IU International's earnings from shipping are likely to drop to \$15 million in 1975 from \$45 million in 1974. A company spokesman says that if overall earnings are down 12 to 15 per cent it will consider it has done well. Transport and distribution profits will show some improvement from the weak third-quarter figures, but they are very much related to the economy as a whole and are affected by continuing low construction activity. The year's earnings contribution from sugar and agribusiness is likely to drop \$2 million to \$3 million from \$18.7 million earned in 1974.

Economic Analysis

Franco-U.S. Monetary Squabbles Fading

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The obstreperous monetary squabbles between France and the United States have faded into a more reasonable tone. France has stopped being the odd man out in international monetary matters, and the question many are asking these days is why.

The new position showed up dramatically at the Jamaica meeting earlier this month of the International Monetary Fund, where floating currency rates were legalized and gold was formally withdrawn from the divine right of the G-7 nations. In assessing the changes that have led to a closing of Western ranks after the bitter American conflicts of the last decade, both French and American analysts point to the healing powers of the pragmatism that has become the hallmark of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in managing a complex economy during a serious recession.

But not all the differences between the opposing French and U.S. concepts of monetary order have been buried. The French are still betting that the United States will eventually come round to their way of thinking. The Jamaica accord was deliberately framed to give Washington and Paris the chance to prove their respective points in future years.

In Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's view, monetary disorder was a major contributing factor to the economic disturbances in the West. He called last November's important economic summit meeting, at the Rambouillet chateau just outside of Paris, essentially to end the ancient French-American quarrels and get the kind of agreement that was wrapped up in Jamaica.

China Said Selling Gold

FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (AP).—China has been selling gold on the European market for several days, Der Plator Brief, a widely read newsletter, said today. It said China is seeking to increase its foreign currency reserves to finance imports. The price of gold fell \$2 an ounce in London to a 1975-76 low of \$128.90.

American, whose more self-sufficient economic position tends to de-accentuate financial relationships and debt settlements with the rest of the world.

The French had long wanted a return to a system of pegged exchange rates, in which countries undertake to keep their currencies within a certain margin of fixed values. This would provide the stability that would inspire the confidence to get world trade moving again, they said.

The United States argued that fixed rates were impossible so long as national economies, which in the end determine currency values, were performing so disparately.

A top French banker, asked why Paris had now accepted the principle of floating rates, replied with Giscardian pragmatism that "our industrialists discovered they could hold their own under floating rates. The world hadn't come to an end."

As evidence of that survival, the French recorded a trade surplus last year, despite the vast increases in worldwide oil prices and in the face of virtually unanimous expectations that they would be in deficit. One of the reasons, of course, was that the regression out imports. But exports, especially in oil-producing nations, were considered impressively resilient.

In addition, the French recognized they could never force the United States to accept a regime of fixed rates and that if they insisted they would only deepen the conflict.

French analysts point out that the increasing importance of foreign trade to the U.S. economy—especially after the oil price increases—will in time make the United States see the light. They point out, for instance, that exports now account for 7 per cent of the U.S. gross national product as opposed to only 4 per cent in the mid-1960s. The comparable percentage for most of the European economies—largely because of growing intra-European trade spurred by the Common Market—is upwards of 20 per cent.

In any case, there is an element of pragmatism in the French agreement on the gold front. The accord—once ratified by IMF member governments, which may take up to two years—formally

abolishes the official gold price. Governments would then have the right to buy and sell it freely at whatever price they can get.

As probably the biggest private hoarders of gold in the world, the French are not keen on seeing the metal's monetary role eliminated, and in fact many in the French administration are convinced it will never happen.

The French reason that since the United States has the largest official gold holdings of any government in the world, it too has little interest in a weak price.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Quarter	1975	1974
Amstar Corp.	1975	1974
Revenue	243.79	537.59
Profit	12.20	17.38
Per Share	2.90	4.23
Share Dil.	2.94	3.82

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	600.28	1,081.96
Profit	25.35	34.69
Per Share	6.05	8.58
Share Dil.	5.48	7.59

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	448.8	412.8
Profit	36.5	19.1
Per Share	3.90	1.51

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,600	1,550
Profit	52.9	84.3
Per Share	4.12	6.65

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	285.80	283.40
Profit	31.16	26.71
Per Share	1.89	1.65
Share Dil.	1.72	1.43

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,134.90	965.20
Profit	114.27	77.83
Per Share	6.82	5.31
Share Dil.	6.14	4.69

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	42.47	55.50
Profit	3.52	4.50
Per Share	4.52	5.36
Share Dil.	3.60	4.42

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1.19	1.09
Profit	6.63	6.68
Per Share	1.14	1.14

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	37.71	26.58
Profit	4.75	4.55
Per Share	3.71	2.63
Share Dil.	4.55	4.53

Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1.19	1.09
Profit	6.63	6.68
Per Share	1.14	1.14

Earnings Fall 6.5 Per Cent At Matsushita

Parent Company Says Sales Dropped 8.2%

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s net profit for the year ended Nov. 30 fell 6.5 per cent to 32.80 billion yen (about \$108 million), or 32.59 yen per share, from 35.1 billion yen, or 34.87 yen per share, a year earlier.

The figures are only for the parent firm. Consolidated earnings are scheduled to be announced late next month.

Sales fell 8.2 per cent to 1,065 billion yen in the year, down from 1,151 billion yen a year earlier.

The company said it will pay a dividend of 10 yen per share for the year, unchanged from a year earlier.

Officials attributed the lower profit to increased production costs resulting from reduced operation rates and price increases of raw material as well as to sluggish exports and sagging consumer spending.

Net profit for the six months ended Nov. 30 was 17.08 billion yen, up from 16.29 billion yen a year earlier. Sales fell to 556.49 billion yen, down from 583.41 billion yen a year earlier.

The company also reported that it plans to separate its electronic component sector as an independent subsidiary, effective Feb. 21, in order to improve operations. The sector currently accounts for nearly 10 per cent of overall sales and has a total work force of about 8,000 persons, officials said. The firm, to be capitalized as 12 billion yen and be owned wholly by the parent firm, will be called Matsushita Electronic Components Co.

Caution Fails to Halt Advance on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Fresh investment money continued to pour into the stock market today, driving prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher despite some early hesitation.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.09 to 943.72. Volume on the Big Board totaled 25.45 million shares, compared with 25.94 million shares Friday. Profit-taking and investor caution ahead of President Ford's State of the Union message were viewed as restraining market influences through much of the day.

"But each time the market backs away it attracts more buying," said one analyst. "There is still a lot of enthusiasm around, although investors have become somewhat more selective," he added.

Analysts generally point to the recent decline in key bank interest rates as one of the major driving forces behind the stock market's surge since the beginning of the year.

After the market closed Friday, the Federal Reserve trimmed its discount rate—that charged member commercial bank borrowers—to 5 1/2 from 6 per cent.

In addition, more banks joined First National City Bank in reducing the prime rate to 3 3/4 from 7 per cent. Citibank kicked off the cut in the prime rate last week.

Computers, autos, steel and chemicals were among the day's best performers.

IBM spurred 8 to 250. Honeywell added 3 1/2 to 43. Honeywell is expected to announce new products tomorrow.

Buffalo Forge, which also came in with improved profits, gained 1 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Coming Glass gained 4 to 53 1/2 following a bullish earnings statement.

Johnson gained 1 1/8 to 11 7/8. It said a report submitted to the government on its automated patient care information system finds the system capable of making "significant improvements in health care delivery." The report was submitted to the government agency by Battelle Columbus Laboratories.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.90 to 92.95.

Clark-Gravely rose 2 5/8 to 11 1/8, STP 1 1/4 to 8 5/8, Wagner Electric 3 1/8 to 11 7/8, Turbodyne

Fed's Chief Optimistic on U.S. Outlook

Only Lagging Factor Is Capital Spending

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns delivered an extremely optimistic forecast yesterday for the U.S. economy in the year ahead, saying the recovery has "developed a forward momentum" that has been recognized in the recent spurt in stock market prices.

In an appearance on a television interview program, Mr. Burns said consumer and business confidence is returning and that the only lagging factor—business capital investment—would "improve before long."

As proof of his upbeat appraisal, he cited rising industrial production, a growth of 1.5 million jobs since April 1975, favorable export sales and continued retail sales "at a good clip" after a strong Christmas season. Housing construction is also recovering from depressed levels, he said.

Summing it up, Mr. Burns declared, "We'll have a good year." Supporting President Ford's demand for sharp reductions in the growth of federal spending, Mr. Burns said that any effort "to embark on so-called stimulative measures" such as major new tax cuts or increased spending programs, would precipitate a renewal of inflation and another recession.

Taxes Too Heavy

"We had better watch our step," Mr. Burns said. "The American people are taxed heavily, and the federal government has been growing by leaps and bounds. It is high time that we cut federal expenditures and that we lighten the tax burden of the American people."

Although he was bullish on the overall economic outlook, Mr. Burns conceded that unemployment would remain high this year but said it would go down some from the 8.3-per-cent level prevailing at the end of 1975.

Commenting on a series of stories last week in the Washington Post which said some banks were on a "problem list," Mr. Burns acknowledged that some banks had made "mistakes" in a "hectic" period of inflation.

"Banking System Sound"

"Now and then, some banks will have problems," he said, "and when they do, we work with them and help to solve the problems."

Since he made a speech warning banks about their excesses in the fall of 1974, Mr. Burns said, "banks have reformed their ways, and today we have prudent banking in this country."

"The American people can rest assured that the banking system is sound, and the bank regulators are on the job."

Income Growth Slows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Americans' personal income rose 0.4 per cent in December, and for all of 1975 income expanded 7.9 per cent, the Commerce Department reported today.

Income last month increased \$5.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,301 billion from \$1,296 billion in November, when income rose \$2.5 billion, or 0.7 per cent. It was the fifth straight month that income rose.

For all of 1975, personal income totaled \$1,246 billion, up \$81.3 billion from 1974—when income rose 9.5 per cent from the prior year.

Purchases of U.S. company stocks by the OPEC countries amounted to \$1.2 billion in the January-November months of last year, the report said.

The Treasury estimated the major oil-exporting countries channeled about \$7.5 billion of their surplus funds into the "Euro-banking market" during the first nine months of the year.

Another \$4 billion was used for loans or aid grants to "developing countries" while \$3 billion was invested in bond issues of such international lending agencies as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

The U.S. agency said the OPEC nations probably will spend about \$97.3 billion this year for imports, up from about \$86.1 billion in 1975.

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EC to Warn U.S. on Steel

Strong Concern Expressed in Brussels

PARIS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Common Market officials said today they intend to let the United States know that they consider American protectionist measures against imports of specialty steels to be a danger to international trade.

Officials in Brussels, Paris and other cities, in a series of telephone interviews, expressed disquiet over the recommendation of the U.S. Trade Representative's Commission that President Ford ask to protect domestic steel industry.

At the Brussels meeting, officials said the U.S. Commission's recommendation that President Ford ask to protect domestic steel industry.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading Jan. 19

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DECEMBER 1973

دستورالعمل

مكتبة ابن أبي عمير

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Currency Rates

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	Scd.	Swiss	Dan.
Amsterdam	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Brussels	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
London (c)	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Frankfurt	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Paris	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Stockholm	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Oslo	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Copenhagen	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Bombay	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Calcutta	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Rangoon	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Singapore	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Batavia	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Sourabaya	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Manila	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Cebu	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Yokohama	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Kobe	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Shanghai	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Hankow	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Peking	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Tientsin	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Harbin	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Manchuria	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
North China	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
South China	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Formosa	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Philippines	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Java	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Sulawesi	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Sumatra	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Borneo	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Malaya	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Siam	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Thailand	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Laos	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Cambodia	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
Sierra Leone	2.6956	4.4370	102.78	55	16.416	—	7.6890	125.78
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(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

[illegible]

Anheuser B	38%	6%	Elec bo	4%	5%	Miner In	2%	3%	Sears S/C	90%	2%
Ard May	21%	2%	Elec Nuc	6%	6%	Minn Gas	17%	17%	Stewart C	94%	2%
Arkwild	17%	1%	Elec Mod	1%	1%	Miss Vt G	12%	12%	Super F	1%	2%
AWG	4%	5%	Energy C	4%	5%	Mrs S P	13%	13%	Super E	4%	5%
aSCC Bot	15%	14%	Envirol	2%	2%	Mont Col	6%	7%	TIME DC	3%	4%
AtCo's Lt	13%	14%	Equity Oil	15%	14%			Tampax	38%	4%	

[illegible]

During 1975, we demonstrated the flexibility and diversity of our operations by acting as manager, co-manager or financial advisor for 29 international public offerings, floating rate financings and private placements. They were done for 26 different clients from 16 countries, in 9 different currencies and in 4 different capital markets. Their total value was in excess of \$30 million U.S. dollars and included:

Denmark	EUA	25,000,000
	EUA	20,000,000
Finland	\$	20,000,000
	\$	20,000,000
	SF	15,000,000
France	\$	60,000,000
	\$	40,000,000
	SDR	50,000,000
Iceland	\$	6,500,000
	\$	5,000,000
Ireland	Ir.£	6,000,000
Italy	DM	50,000,000
	SF	50,000,000
Japan	\$	50,000,000
	\$	50,000,000
	\$	15,000,000
	\$	2,200,000
	£	2,500,000
Mexico	\$	6,600,000
	Pesos	17,500,000
Norway	DM	50,000,000
Panama	\$	45,000,000
Spain	\$	20,000,000
Sweden	DM	50,000,000
Switzerland	\$	50,000,000
	DFL	50,000,000
United Kingdom	\$	100,000,000
	\$	50,000,000
United States	£	10,000,000

Smith, Barney International
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New York
Paris London Geneva Tokyo

Blocked Punt Ignites Victory

Steelers' Rush Saves Super Bowl

By Red Smith

MIAMI, Jan. 19 (UPI)—More than three minutes after the Dallas Cowboys' defense had blocked a punt, the Pittsburgh Steelers' offense was in a professional world, 10-7, in a raging defensive unit of Pittsburgh Steelers had them down on their 16-yard line with 12 yards to go.

But the Pittsburgh offense was not just a defensive unit. It was a professional world, 10-7, in a raging defensive unit of Pittsburgh Steelers had them down on their 16-yard line with 12 yards to go.

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He wasn't gonna kick that ball. "I don't know where the ball hit me," Harrison said. "I thought I blocked it with my arms but my tongue is split down the middle and I think it hit me in the mouth. It didn't hurt much." He opened his mouth wide, showing a red stripe down a pink tongue.

Safety First
The ball bounced through the endzone for a two-point safety that many believe turned Super Bowl X around. It cut the Dallas lead to 10-9, and minutes later the Steelers were in front to stay, winning 17-17.

Harrison, though, didn't know he had scored, and that could explain why his friends on the Steelers call him "Booby."

"I was yellin' and screamin', so when I went to the bench," he said, "I didn't realize we got any points. We were losing and we were supposed to win and I got so mixed up in my head. Next thing I remember we were lining up to kick off and the scoreboard said 12 to 10." (In the meantime Roy Gerela had kicked a field goal.) "I said to Jimmy Allen, 'What happened?'"

"Franco and a lot of the players think your play turned the game around," Harrison was told.

"I'm glad they feel that way," he said, "but I don't think so. After that, Mike Wagner made an interception and then there were them catches by Lynn Swann. No, I'd never take the credit."

Harrison played football in high school in Northeast Oklahoma Junior College in the University of Cincinnati and in the National League with the St. Louis Cardinals before he joined the Steelers last year, yet never in his life had he blocked a kick before yesterday.

"I'm home now with God and my teammates," he said. "I made an address in the team chapel this morning because I had to relate to my teammates. The troubles I had last year—picked up on a concealed weapon charge, we had a miscarriage, I had all ups and downs in St. Louis and then I was away from football for five weeks before coach Noll picked me up off the street and took me to the Super Bowl. That was \$23,500. I had drifted away, and a year ago today I asked God to come into my life."

The concealed weapon charge was a mistake. Booby's other troubles were plain hard luck. He is thickset, thicklegged, with a sweet smile and a soft way of speech, a family man less than two weeks past his 26th birthday.

St. Louis made him a ninth-round draft choice in 1974 but let him go in the final cut that reduced the squad to the 47-man limit. A few days later the Cardinals called him back and kept him through the third game of the regular season.

"Eddie Moss had been hurt and when he got better they decided they'd rather have him," he said. "Not that he's a better runner than me, he isn't. But things had been tough in St. Louis. The apartment where we lived was on Lindell Boulevard below Grand, kind of a rough neighborhood and my wife and I were looking in the car window and saw the gun lying on the seat. It wasn't loaded and it wasn't concealed but they said I had a concealed weapon."

"Then we had a miscarriage and St. Louis let me go. Our offensive line coach here, Dan Cohen during his match Saturday, said, 'I will not play if Natalie Cohen umpires the final match.'"

Cohen, who is tournament referee, said, "I am scheduled to umpire the final in the singles; other than that I have no comment."

She had told Nastase to quit.

Still Talking
ATLANTA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Romanian tennis player Natalie Nastase, who has applied for citizenship in the United States, won the \$15,000 first prize with her third and most impressive victory in 16 matches against Evert.

Nastase, a Czechoslovak who has applied for citizenship in the United States, won the \$15,000 first prize with her third and most impressive victory in 16 matches against Evert.

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WITH HIS ARMS WIDE OPEN—Pittsburgh's Lynn Swann is behind Dallas's Mark Washington as he catches fourth-period pass from Bradshaw and completes 64-yard TD...



Cowboys' Mitch Hoopes has punt blocked by leaping Steeler Reggie Harrison as Jim Allen, No. 45, watches action.

Evert Upset by Navratilova

HOUSTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Martina Navratilova pounded her forehead past mistake-prone Chris Evert to upset the No. 1-rated woman in the world, 6-3, 6-4, last night and win the first event on the 1976 women's tennis tour.

Navratilova, a Czechoslovak who has applied for citizenship in the United States, won the \$15,000 first prize with her third and most impressive victory in 16 matches against Evert.

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...while in the second quarter the wide receiver makes a diving catch of a pass from quarterback Bradshaw for a gain of 53 yards. Dallas cornerback Washington is again the victim on the long pass play as he falls to the turf at the Orange Bowl.

Oregon State Basketball Has New Status

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI)—An Oregon State summer basketball news release read: "The pros have signed our star, Louie Shelton. It has really hurt our chances, so delete his name from the roster. We'll have a respectable team, but will be lacking board strength."

Shelton, 6 feet 8 inches, lured by a big-money pro contract, signed with the Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association. A few weeks later he changed his mind, returned the \$10,000 in front money he had received and asked to play again for Oregon State.

Contending that he was not a pro, Shelton backed up his history-making decision with a lawsuit against the National Collegiate Athletic Association and Oregon State. He won that court action and three more subsequent appeals by the NCAA which had claimed he was a pro.

With the powerful, quick Shelton at center, the Beavers have become the Pacific Eight Conference giant killer. Last week they battered UCLA, the defending national champion, by 17 points and Saturday night topped Washington from the unbeaten ranks, 72-70.

Shelton scored 20 points against UCLA and his six-foot jump shot with eight seconds remaining handed the No. 6-ranked Huskies their first loss in 15 games. Shelton's winning basket offset two free throws by Clarence Ramsey that enabled Washington to tie the game with 19 seconds left. Shelton scored 23 points.

With Shelton averaging 23 points and 10 rebounds, Oregon State, the only unbeaten team in the Pacific Eight (4-0), has emerged the favorite to dethrone UCLA as the conference champion.

UCLA, which sketched its home court winning streak to 43 games by defeating California, 80-71, gets another crack at Oregon State on Feb. 19 at Pauley Pavilion.

With the loss of Washington, only Indiana, Nevada-Las Vegas and Rutgers remain unbeaten in the nation's top 20. Top-ranked Indiana won its 14th game, its 11th in a row.

The difference in prize money between the men and women does not contravene the new sex discrimination laws which came into force Dec. 29.

Major Mills, secretary of the All-England Club, said today: "The sex discrimination bill does not mean we have to pay equal prize money, although the women's champion will get an extra \$3,000 pounds."

The reasons, of course, are obvious—the women play only the best of three sets, while the men play the best of five and the women's entry is 96 strong while the men's is 128.

Munari took full advantage of his choice of racing tires while most of his rivals were using snow tires. He opened a gap of almost a minute on the first specially timed speed test of the three-stage, 3,000-mile event. On the drive near the Franco-Italian border, Munari and co-driver Maiga clocked 19 minutes 49 seconds for the 18-mile stage.

Only 136 cars reached here earlier today and, after a six-hour rest, set out into Italy for the tests which determined a rally leader for the first time.

A new rally rule this year bans teams from changing from one type of tire to another and the drivers had to decide before they set out whether to use dry weather, intermediate or snow tires.

Munari, gambling that the rally route will remain as it is now—without snow—opted for racing tires. Finland's Hannu Mikkola, calling it "a ridiculous rule," chose snow tires and immediately dropped more than three minutes behind in his Opel Kadett.

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Thousands of Tourists Given Wrong Ticket to Super Bowl

MIAMI, Jan. 19 (AP)—Thousands of football fans sukked hotel rooms or threw themselves at the mercy of scalpers after learning they had been swindled out of Super Bowl tickets in a "too-good-to-be-true" package tour to Florida.

"I can't believe I came all the way from Toronto, Canada, to watch the game from a lousy hotel," Matt Crane said yesterday after watching the game on television. "It sounds too good to be true at the beginning—a guaranteed ticket to the game. I guess it was too good."

Police said the swindle of 4,000 people may amount to \$1 million and involved fans who paid \$375 to \$800 for cheap tours with promises of a ticket to the Super Bowl between the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Dallas Cowboys.

But there were no tickets, and police said the tour company officials disappeared.

A group calling itself Super Tours International and claiming to be associated with the International Travel Bureau contacted travel agents in several states and offered the cheap deals, police said. Officials of ITB could not be reached for comment.

The fans were booked into several luxury hotels in Fort Lauderdale, Miami and Hollywood. Most of them got their bags and transportation, but at least one group could find accommodations and camped outside a hotel, police said.

Temperatures at the Port Lauderdale Sheraton Hotel, where police had to quiet several hundred fans who learned early before the game that they had no tickets. "I'm going to celebrate the victory," a Steelers fan said after the game won 17-17. "It's hard after peering at a screen for the afternoon."

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Rookie Wastes Little Time on Golf Tour

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Rookie Bob Gilder, playing in only his second event on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, yesterday passed Roger Maltbie, last year's rookie of the year, to win the \$200,000 Phoenix Open by two shots.

Gilder, 26, shot a 4-under-par 67 on the final round at the Phoenix Country Club course to win \$40,000.

Gilder obtained his PGA card last fall and competed for the first time on the tour last week in the Tucson Open where he failed to make the cut.

Yesterday he started a shot behind Maltbie, who had led the three previous rounds, and moved into the lead with three birdies on the front nine for a 33. He also birdied the 11th and then parred home while Maltbie was scrambling and finished with a 1-under-par 70 for a 72-hole score of 270 to win second money of \$22,800.

Gilder had a total of 268. Lee Trevino, who moved to within a shot of the lead when he birdied the 10th hole, faded down the stretch, taking consecutive bogeys on the 13th, 15th and 16th and another on the 17th to finish with a par 71 and a tie with Rod Curd, Jim Simons and Bruce Lietzke for third place at 273.

Two-time defending champion Johnny Miller shot a final-round 68 to finish at 274 with former U.S. Open champ Hale Irwin. Miller opened the 1976 tour with his third straight victory in the Tucson Open, and he was after his third straight in Phoenix. However, Miller never was a factor this week and settled for a tie for seventh which earned him \$6,150 and left him \$6,000 short of the million-dollar mark.

Gilder turned pro after graduation from college in 1972, and his first victory came in the 1974

New Zealand Leads

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 19 (UPI)—New Zealand took a 2-1 lead over India today when Onny Parun and Brian Parfitt defeated brothers Anand and Vijay Amritraj, 6-1, 6-1, 15-12, in the doubles of the Eastern zone Davis Cup tennis semifinals.

Parun and Parfitt, both 22, were the top seeds in the doubles of the Eastern zone Davis Cup tennis semifinals.

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